THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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THE BEAVER ARGUS
Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 00 per year in advance.
Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.
Letters and other communications should be addressed to [illegible] WEYAND, Beaver Pa.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of [illegible] per square for [illegible] insertions, and [illegible] each subsequent insertion, [illegible] cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.
A square is ten lines of this type [illegible] a square.
[illegible] notices [illegible] inserted [illegible] after the local news, will be charged invariably ten cents a line for each insertion.
Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

Jos. H. Gregg, Architect, Mechanician and Engineer of Arts and Manufactures. Office and Residence, Rochester, Pa.

B. MULHEIN, dealer in Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Carpets, Toys, &c. Store on Bridge Street, Bridgewater, Pa. Dec. 18, 1868—1y

G. L. Eberhart, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, New Brighton, Pa. Surveys, Maps and Profiles made on short notice.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in the National Hotel building. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sept9'68-1y.

Drs. Marquis & Cunningham. Practicing Physicians, Rochester, Pa. Office two doors east of Anthony's Hotel. Prompt attention given to all calls. aug29'68-1y.

Beaver Seminary and Institute. Fall session opened September 2, 1868. This school so long and successfully conducted by Prof. Taylor and able assistants, offers extensive courses in the Classics, English and Music. For Catalogues address R. T. TAYLOR.

T. J. CHANDLER & SONS, DENTISTS, Rochester, Pa., Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call. Novr 4, 1868.—1y.

Law Partnership. J. H. CUNNINGHAM, E. P. KUHN. CUNNINGHAM & KUHN. Attorneys at Law, Office Third street, Beaver, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

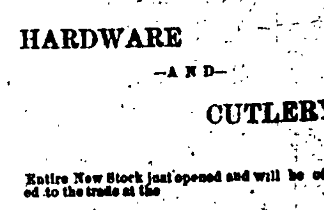
Industry Salt Company, Manufacturers and Dealers in TABLE & COARSE SALT, Industry, Beaver Co., Pa. All salt put up in good order and warranted to give satisfaction. All orders promptly attended to. S. R. BRIGGS, MANAGER. E. BLUNT, SEC. & TREAS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Heinman, Meyran & Seidle, No. 42 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. This firm beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally that they have just opened an immense stock of Goods, especially imported for the coming Holidays—comprising the richest and rarest designs in Fine Jewelry. Pure Solid Silver Ware, Bronze in Groups and Statuettes, Diamonds, Pearls, Watches, Tea and Dinner Setts, Musical Boxes, French Clocks in Marble, Bronze and Alabaster Cases, Parian Ware in Groups and Statuettes, Silver Plated Ware in great variety, Paris Fancy Goods, Jewel Boxes, Gold and Silver Headed Canes, &c., &c. NOTE.—Our connections with Eastern and Western manufactures and our frequent visits to their markets enable us to sell goods in our line, either wholesale or retail at lower prices than any house west of New York. Dec16

T. O. MORGAN, successor to CHALLENGER & [illegible] BROS., Dealer in Fine Family Groceries. Queensware, Hardware, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME. COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in Exchange for Goods. Goods Delivered Free of Charge in all the Villages. BRIDGEWATER, PA., Aug. 19, 1868.

FARMERS! TRY THE ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE. IT IS COMPOSED PRINCIPALLY OF THE celebrated GUANO from ALTA VELA. Contains three per cent. of AMMONIA! An ample quantity to give activity (without injury) to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble Bone Phosphate of Lime, Together with POTASH and SODA, the essential elements of a COMPLETE MANURE. The high estimation in which it is held by many thousand farmers who are using it in preference to other kinds, is a sure guarantee of its value. Price $56 per ton. Send for a pamphlet! Address—The Alta Vela Guano Company, 57 Broadway, New York.

New Hardware Store. LINDSAY, STERRITT & ZUWER, Importers and dealers in



HARDWARE —AND— CUTLERY. Entire New Stock just opened and will be offered to the trade at the Lowest Eastern Prices. NEAR UNION DEPOT. No. 337 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

LAMPS, Glassware, and Chandeliers, all styles and qualities at the IRON CITY LAMP and GLASS WAREHOUSE. Dealers supplied at lowest wholesale rates. Non-Explosive Carbon Oil. J. P. SMITH & CO. Dec16 [illegible] Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ferry Boat Notice.—The public are hereby notified that the Ferry Boat running across the Ohio river at Vanport, is again making its regular trips, and will in the future, continue to do so. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. E. BARNES. Jan. 20, 1869.—3t

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES COALE, ROCHESTER, HAS OPENED A STORE IN NEW BRIGHTON, To WHOLESALE and RETAIL WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, NAILS, Mixed Paints, Colors, in Oil and Dry, Carbon Oil, Boiled Oil, Neat's-Foot Oil, Lard Oil, Spirits Turpentine, COACH BODY VARNISH, COPAL VARNISH, FURNITURE VARNISH, DAMAR VARNISH, SHELLAC AND BLACK VARNISH. Coale's Patent Japan, ARTIST'S MATERIALS, PICTURE FRAMES, (to order,) LOOKING GLASSES, Looking Glass Plates, FRENCH AND PLATE WINDOW GLASS, FRENCH ZINC, ENGLISH AND GERMAN GLUE, SAND PAPER, &c., &c. His Terms are CASH on delivery of Goods. Jan 1, 1869.

E. W. CLARK & CO., BANKERS, No. 35, South Third Street, Philadelphia. GENERAL AGENTS —FOR— Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of the United States of America. The National Life Insurance Company is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a cash capital of $1,000,000, full paid. Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office. Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where circulars and pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had. E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South Third St. B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

NOTICE. NEW BAKERY —IN— J. C. WILSON'S OLD STAND, Third St., Beaver, Pa. JOS. M. REED, Takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. FRESH BREAD, CAKES, CRACKERS, NUTS. Confectionaries of all kinds. NO. 1 FLOUR, made from fall wheat, by the barrel, sack or at retail. Jan. 6, 1869.

EXTRAORDINARY. GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION IN BEAVER, could not be more astonishing than the fact that SIMON SNITGER & CO. keep the best, largest and freshest stock of GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c, in Beaver county. And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their Goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, PURE SPICES, Molasses, Syrups, Soaps, also the best brands of Tobacco & Cigars, to be found in the place. We make a specialty of FLOUR & FEED, buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well-earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it. WE DEFY COMPETITION. Don't mistake the place. We are still at the "Old Stand" west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa.—Come and see us. Jan. 6, 1869.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Samuel Black, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of January next, and those indebted to said estate are required to make payment on or before that time. [illegible] SAMUEL BLACK, Adm'r. Dec9

Cheap Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning COAL to all persons [illegible]. S. F. CUMMINS. Dec. 2, 1868.

[illegible] Summer Pieces, Hardware, &c. CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THE COUNTY. LOOK AT THE PRICES!

FIRST PREM. COOK STOVE RUBY. No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, [illegible]. No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, [illegible]. No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, [illegible].

Franklin Parlor Stoves. No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy, [illegible].

HEATING STOVES. No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy, [illegible].

Enameled Grate Fronts, [illegible].

Fenders. No. 12, Plain Rod, Wide, [illegible]; Narrow, [illegible]; Fancy, [illegible]; without Rod, [illegible]; Plain Rod, [illegible]; Box, without Rod, [illegible].

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces. Plain Enameled, [illegible], with Ornamental Centre, [illegible].

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call. TERMS, CASH. MERRICKA CO. oct14'68.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY. ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP IN FALLSTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA. Having refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS. I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market among which is the "Great Western," which has been the plow of the county for the last fifteen years. Also almost all other Plows now or previously in use.

STOVES! STOVES!! I have on hand and will continue to manufacture a large assortment of COOKING, FRANKLIN & HEATING STOVES, Of the latest styles and with all the modern improvements, which I will sell at modern rates. Among these is the GREAT REPUBLIC. This Stove has an extension top, which gives it a large surface without taking up much room, and it is now looked upon as one of the best and most economical stoves, as it takes less fuel and is more durable than other in use. The following persons, after having used this stove for a considerable length of time, may be referred to in proof of what is here said:

Dr. Isaac Winans, M. T. Kennedy, Eli Reno, John Watson, Mrs. Geo. Fulton, Capt. J. S. Winans, William Sagers, Joseph Darling, William Stuart, Robert McGowan, Joseph Blackmore, Mrs. Joseph Martin, Mrs. Major Wad, Dr. J. D. McCreary, Milo N. Miller, David Lacick, Capt. James Roney, Dr. C. R. Tuttle, William Reed, Kelly Hunter, John McLaughlin, Samuel Taylor, Dr. Jas. E. Jackson, Thomas Beacom, John Dunlap, Milton Davis, Marcus Baldwin, David Lloyd, John M. Duncan, J. T. Winans, Mrs. Robt. Andrews, Mr. Lobley, Mr. Cass, Frederick Katarar, Benjamin Franklin, Capt. James Johnston, Samuel Kennedy, George Evans, John Jackson, Halter Buchanon, [illegible], [illegible], William Hoon, Jason Richardson, James McGehen, Capt. Woodson Glenn, Thomas R. Davis, Samuel Murphy, Miss Holdship, Hiram Stowe, Mrs. Patterson, James McDermitt, Samuel Dunlap, Thompson Johnston, Mr. Crawford, Mrs. Rev. Stephens, Jonathan McKenzie, Judge Kalrns, Richard Knight, Solomon Frank, James Knowles, David Calhoon, Richard Staley, Joseph McFerran, David Carr, George Wilson, James Thompson, Mrs. Quay, Harrison Reed, Milton Reed, Boston Grove, William Grove, Washington Engle, James Gailey, Robert Graham, Thomas Bradshaw, Milo Bradshaw, Dixon Reed, Daniel Maxwell, J. W. Funkhouser, William Wagner, Mr. Chaney, Henry Salhurst, Mr. Wray, David Mitchell.

JOHN THORNLEY. f15'69-1y

ALL AROUND THE WORLD. THE FIRST PREMIUM OF A Silver Medal WAS AWARDED TO [illegible] HAIR RESTORATIVE [illegible]. BARRETT'S Vegetable Hair Restorative [illegible]. J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors, MANCHESTER, N. H.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pa. to Josiah Jones, greeting: Whereas Agnes Jones did on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1868, prefer her petition to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, praying that for the causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the bond of matrimony entered into with you the said Josiah Jones. We therefore command you the said Josiah Jones, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Beaver, at a Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the third Monday of March next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Agnes Jones, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Agnes Jones, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony agreeably to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided. Hereof you are not to fail. Witness, The Hon. Alex. W. Acheson, President of our said Court at Beaver, this nineteenth day of November, A. D. 1868. AGNEW DUFF, A. J. (SEAL.) J. S. LITTLE, Sheriff. Beaver, Jan. 3, 1869—3t

G. W. Martin, SUCCESSOR TO R. A. WILSON, [illegible] Car Factory Building, New Brighton, Pa. Boots, Shoes & Rubbers, At the old stand, in the DIAMOND, Rochester, Pa. WHERE HE OFFERS GREAT BARGAINS. ALL WORK Warranted. G. W. MARTIN.

The Howe Sewing Machines ARE THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED OF ANY IN THE WORLD! They being the first SEWING MACHINES ever made, and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor, Elias Howe, Jr. Since their first introduction 1846. [illegible] SIBLEY & STOOPS, Sole agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia. Office at South 8th St., Phila., and No. [illegible] Clair St., Pittsburg, Pa.

FALL GOODS. DRY GOODS, IMMENSE STOCK, AT 59 Market Street, Pittsburg Pa. Silks, Linen, Clothes, Dress Goods, Cassimeres, Sheetings, Shirtings, Hosiery, Satinets, Prints, Jeans, And HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. And Underwear, for Ladies, Gents and Children. Cloaks of all materials, on hand and made to order. French Merinoes, all wool, full width, choice colors, 75 cents, formerly $1.50. Water-Proofs, good quality, $1.00. White Blankets, 10x4, all wool, $4.00. Best Prints, at 10½. Country Merchants supplied by dress patterns, piece or package at lowest eastern rates.

CARPETS. CARPETS! M'CALLUM BROS. 51 Fifth Street, PITTSBURGH, PA. Are now opening a very large stock of Velvets, Brussels, Three Ply, Two Ply —AND— COMMON CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MTTINGS, WINDOW SHDES, RUGS, &c., &c., And every thing belonging to the CARPET TRADE. Dec9 M'CALLUM BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY TONIC BITTERS ARE THE BEST IN USE. Use Rohrer's Tonic Bitters, The very best in the Market. R. E. SELLERS & CO., No. 45 Wood streets, Opposite St. Charles Hotel, also entrance No. 102 and 104 Third street. PITTSBURGH, PA. Wholesale Agents for the West. For sale by JOHN MOORE, Beaver, Pa. sep2'ly.

PALMER & PHILLIPS, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Opera House Auction Room, No. 20 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh. Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Dry Goods and Notions AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING. ap28ly.

DR. LIGHTHILL, [illegible] Pittsburgh, Pa., where he can be consulted on DEAFNESS, CATARRH, ASTHMA, Throat and Lungs. SPECIAL NOTICE. [illegible]

DR. LIGHTHILL

CATARRH.

Among civilized communities there is no disease more prevalent, more universal, more productive of [illegible].

[illegible]

The nasal membrane is usually very much thickened and congested, causing the nose to be stopped up sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, and often on both, giving rise to a disagreeable stuffy sensation in the head, and occasionally to violent paroxysms of sneezing.

The thickened condition of the mucous membrane, and the collection of the purulent matter in the nasal canals, interferes with respiration through the nose, and obliges persons so affected to breathe through the open mouth, a practice very deleterious at all times, but more particularly so during sleep, which under such circumstances is always restless and accompanied with a heavy surging sound.

A feeling of fullness, heat, irritation, soreness or pain is generally experienced in the nostrils near the root of the nose as well as in the upper part of the throat, above and behind the soft palate, and headache is rarely altogether absent. A distressing sensation of heavy weight or compression is usually complained of over the forehead, and especially in the region immediately above and between the eyes. Sometimes pain is obstinately fixed in some particular part, as in the temple, on the top of the head, at the back of the neck, or behind the orbits, and occasionally manifests itself in the face, of so severe a character that it is frequently mistaken for neuralgia.

The voice is generally affected and becomes hoarse, muffled, weak or uneven, and assumes a nasal character or an unpleasant snuffling quality. Cough of variable severity is not unfrequently one of the symptoms and results of Catarrh.

The breath is usually tainted, and assumes, at times, an exceedingly fetid and sickening odor. In some cases it becomes so revoltingly offensive as to render the sufferer an object of disgust to himself as well as to others.

The sense of smell is usually blunted or entirely lost in Catarrh, and a similar effect on taste may be occasionally observed. The eyes are apt to become irritable, and disposed to water excessively on exposure to the cold or wind, and a sense of weariness of sight is usually experienced after slight exertions. Hearing not unfrequently becomes more or less impaired, and noises in the head very often add materially to the existing distress.

The stomach generally suffers more or less, and becomes weak and irritable; the appetite is capricious, and is nearly always bad in the morning.

The patients generally complain of lassitude and fatigue, an incapacity for either physical or mental exertions, a feeling of weight and discomfort in the region of the stomach, and a constant disposition to drowsiness and sleep. The mental faculties are also sometimes slightly affected, loss of memory being more or less present.

Catarrh may prove fatal, either by debilitating the system and wearing out the patient, or by traveling downward and producing consumption. This fact has been so repeatedly noticed that all experienced practitioners now look upon Catarrh as one of the most frequent and important causes of this complaint, but according to our extensive observation it should always be regarded as a premonition, and one of the very earliest manifestations of Consumption.

A systematic, judicious and well directed course of treatment, such as we have for years employed in our practice, is sure to be followed by a permanent cure.

DR. LIGHTHILL has associated with him the eminent Specialist DR. REED who pays exclusive attention to all diseases arising from impurity or insufficient nourishment of the BLOOD, and cures permanently all affection of the Skin, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and derangements of the NERVOUS SYSTEM. at 20 Penn Street, PITTSBURGH, PA. Dec23ly

SELECT MISCELLANY.

[For the Argus.]

THE CHILD WITH THE LION.

TRANSLATED BY J. J. ROCKWELL.

In translating the following story from the German I have retained the literal construction as much as possible. I am sorry I cannot give the reader the whole story. The following remarks are sufficient to introduce it:

["The young princess, escorted by Honorio, her equiery and page, is just returning from an horseback excursion to the ruins of an ancient family castle. Her prince-uncle, who had been one of the small party, had just left them, and hastened back to the city to aid in the extinction of a fire, which had broken out right in the midst of the market, where just then a fair was holding, and which threatened ruin to the entire city. The first part of the novel consists of a description of the preparation for a chase which the prince, attended by a numerous hunting train, was about to undertake—of the departure of the party—of the occupation of the princess at home, and of the motives which induced her to visit the ruins. The ruins themselves are also described at length, both as sketched by the painter and as actually seen by the princess and her escort."]

The riders entered into the quiet valley on horseback, not heeding its refreshing coolness. They had scarcely descended a step from the sparkling stream of the near running brook, when the princess saw some strange thing under the bushes of Meadow Valley which she immediately knew to be a tiger; springing on, as she but a short time ago had seen him painted, he came toward her; and this painting of the frightful pictures which had so engaged her attention, made a most wonderful impression. (On their way to the ruins of the castle they had passed through the city, right over the crowded market place, where among other curiosities the frightful pictures of wild beasts then exhibited, had attracted their attention.)

"Flee! my lady your Grace!" cried Honorio, "flee!"

She turned the horse around towards the steep hill where she had descended. But the youth went towards the monster, drew his pistol and shot when he believed himself near enough; unfortunately, however, he had missed his aim; the tiger sprang sideways, the horse stumbled, but the enraged animal pursued his way straight after the young princess. She rode at full speed, all the horse was able, up the steep, stony place, scarcely fearing that the gentle creature, unaccustomed to such exertion, could not hold out. It overdid itself, spurred on by the distressed princess, and stumbled again and again on the loose gravel of the steep, and at last after a violent exertion fell powerless to the ground. The beautiful princess, resolute and active, failed not to place herself instantly upon her feet, also the horse raised himself up, but the tiger had also approached, although not with violent quickness; the uneven ground and the sharp stones appeared to goad and provoke his force anew. Both racers reached the place at the same time where the princess and the horse stood, the rider bowed himself down, shot, and struck with both pistols the monster through the head, that it at last fell to the ground and stretched out at full length, first clearly disclosing the might and power of which only the bodily hull was left lying. Honorio sprang from the horse and kneeled already upon the animal, suppressing its last motion, and holding a drawn cutlass in his right hand. The youth was radiant, he had come dashing on as the princess had often seen him in the sports of the lance and the ring.

"Make an end of him," said the princess, "I fear he will injure you yet with his claws."

"Forgive!" answered the youth, "he is already dead enough, and I need not spoil his skin, next winter it shall shine upon your sleigh."

"Sport not," said the princess, "everything that lives has piety deep in the heart that soon developes itself in such a moment."

"Also I," cried Honorio, "was never more pious than just now, but on that account I think of what is joyfullest, I look at this skin only as it can attend you to do you pleasure."

"It would always remind me of this sad moment," replied she.

"And yet it is," answered the youth, "as innocent a trophy as is the weapon that slayed the animal for the victor to carry about for a show."

"I shall call to mind your boldness and dexterity. I need not add you can depend upon my thanks and upon the the grace of the prince for life; but get up, already there is no more life in the animal, let us be thinking of what comes next; before all things get up!"

"Now since I kneel," replied the youth, "since I find myself in an attitude which has been refused me in another circumstance, let me beg this moment to become assured of the favor and condescension which you vouchsafe me. I have already prayed your noble husband for a furlough, for permission to go a distant journey. He who has the fortune to set at your table, whom you honor and allow to entertain your company, he must have seen the world."

"Get up!" repeated the princess. "I would not willingly desire and request anything against the wish of my husband; but unless I am mistaken such is the reason why he thus far kept you back. His object was to see you ripened into a complete, independent nobleman, so that you honor him and yourself in foreign parts as you do here in the court yard; and I should think your actions are such a recommendation as a young man only could take with him into the world."

Instead of a youthful joy a certain sorrow drew over his face. The princess had not time to mark, nor he to give vent to his emotion, because a woman came hastening up the hill with a boy by the hand straight up to the group whom we knew scarcely had Honorio found himself raised up, when she, crying and screaming, threw herself upon the carcass, and by this action, as well as by her cleanly decent, though partly colored and unusual dress, you would immediately suppose her to be the mistress and keeper of this lifeless creature; as also the black-eyed dark haired boy, who held a flute in his hand, like his mother wept, less violent, but deeply affected, kneeled beside her.

The violent outbreaking of passion of this unhappy woman followed indeed a torrent of words, interrupted by fits and starts as a stream leaps intermittingly from rock to rock. Her natural language, short and broken, made her affecting and pathetic. It would indeed be in vain to attempt to translate it into our dialect, but the approximate purport we must not omit.

"They have murdered the poor creature! murdered without need! thou wast tame, and hadst cheerfully reclined thyself and quietly waited upon us, for the balls of thy feet pained thee, and thy claws had no more power! The hot sun was wanting to thee to mature thee. Thou wast the fairest of thy kind, who has ever seen a kingly tiger so gloriously stretched out in sleep as thou now here dost lie, dead, and never again to rise! When thou this morning didst waken up by the early dawn and thy jaws opened, thy red tongue stretched out, then didst seem to laugh at us, and, though roaring, though didst take thy food out of the hand of a woman and from the fingers of a child! How long we attended thee upon thy journey, how long was thy company to us heavy and fearful! To us, to us in very truth meat come from the eater and sweetness out of the strong. But it will be so no more! Wo, wo!"

She had not done wailing when over the less craggy part of the mountain, down by the castle, riders rode in full speed, which immediately were recognized as the hunting train of the prince, he himself at their head.

They had, hunting in the rear of the mountain, seen the cloud of fire ascending, and through dale and ravine as if in a furious chase, had taken the shortest road towards this mournful sign.

Riding in full speed over the rocky baldness of the hill they stopped and stared as they now perceived the unexpected group, which itself was remarkably prominent upon the empty plain. After the first recognition there was a dead pause, and after they had somewhat recovered from it then, what the scene itself did not reveal, was explained in a few words. Thus the prince stood before the singular, unprecedented event; a circle around him of riders and followers, who had hurried after on foot. He was not undecided what was to be done; the prince was engaged in executing the orders when a man, pressed himself into the circle, large of stature, partly colored and strangely dressed like the woman and child. And now the fam[illegible] sorrow and sur[illegible].

"It is not the time to complain, Oh my lord, mighty hunter, also the lion is loose, he is also without here near the mountain, but save him, have mercy that he perish not like this good tiger."

"The lion?" asked the prince, "hast thou his track?"

"Yes, my lord. A farmer down there, who without need has taken refuge upon a tree, directed me farther up this way towards the left, but I saw the large troop of men and horses before me, anxious for information and want of help I hastened hither."

"Well then," commanded the prince, "the party must draw to this (the left) side. Load your rifles and go slowly to work; there is no misfortune if you drive him into the deep forest. But at last, good man, we will not be able to save your creature. Why were you imprudent enough to let it escape?"

"The fire broke out," replied the former, "we kept ourselves quiet and anxious, it soon extended itself, but distant from us; we had water enough for our defence, but an explosion of a powder flask took place and hurled the brands on to us and over our heads. We hurried ourselves too much, and are now unfortunate people."

Yet the prince with ordering was engaged; but in a moment everything seemed to cease, when from the old castle below a man was seen jumping down hastily. He occupied the position of watchman, guarding the workshop of the painter who was engaged in taking sketches of the ruins of the ancient castle and for this purpose had fixed his residence there.—He came running out of breath, yet with few words he made known that up there the lion had laid himself down behind the ringwall, in the sunshine, near the foot of a very ancient beech tree, and deported himself very quietly. "But," angrily concluded the man, "If I had not yesterday carried my rifle to town to get it cleaned he would never have got up again, the skin would have been mine, and I might have justly plumed myself on it all my life."

The prince, for his military experience also here came to be of advantage, when he had perhaps already found himself in a situation of which several sides of unavoidable evil threatened said: "What security will you give me that if we save your lion he will work no destruction to my people in the country?"

"Here, this woman and this child," hastily answered the father, "promise you to tame him, to keep him quiet, until I bring up the cage, when we will then bring him back again harmless and unharmed."

The boy appeared desirous to try his flute, an instrument that some heretofore were wont to call the soft, sweet flute; it was short beaked like the fife; he who understood it could bring out of it delightful tones. In the meantime the prince had asked the keeper how the lion got up there. And the latter replied: "Through the hollow way, which, walled in on both sides, has ever been the only entrance, and is still to remain the only one; two foot paths which yet lead up have we disfigured in such a manner that no one could be able to reach the fairy castle except through the first narrow way, which Prince Frederick's spirit and talent is intending to make of it."

After a little meditation during which the prince himself took a look at the child, who still had gone on as if softly preluding, he addressed himself to Honorio and said: "Thou hast to-day accomplished much, complete the days work. Go occupy the narrow way; keep your rifle ready but do not shoot unless you are not able otherwise to frighten back the creature; in case of need make on a fire, before which he will take fright if he seems inclined to come down. The man and woman may take charge of the rest." Honorio hastily prepared himself to execute the command.

The child continued his melody, which was not a tune followed with rule, and perhaps on that account so touching.

The bystanders seemed enchanted by the movement of the song like melody, when the father with dignified enthusiasm commenced to speak and continued: "God has given the prince wisdom, and at the same time the knowledge that all the works of God are wise, each in its way. See the rock, how it stands firm and moves not itself in spite of the weather and sunshine; ancient trees grace his head, and thus crowned he looks far around; but if a part rushes down it will not remain what it was, but falls dashed into many pieces, and covers the side of the declivity. But also there they will not remain. The wantoning spring drives them far down, the brook takes them up and carries them to the river. Becoming smooth and round they swiftly gain their way from river to river, and at length to the ocean, where the giants gather in multitudes and the pigmies swarm in the deep. Yet who exalts the glory of the Lord whom the stars praise from everlasting to everlasting? But why look far into the distance? Contemplate here the bee yet late in the autumn she collects busily and builds herself a house of nicely exact dimensions, herself both architect and workman. Behold the ant there! she knows her way and loses it not, she builds herself a habitation out of little grass blades, earth crumbs and fir-needles; she builds it aloft and arches it in; but she has labored in vain, because the horse stamps and scatters it all out of order; lo there! he treads her beams and scatters her planks, he impatiently snorts and cannot rest; because the Lord has made the horse for a companion of the wind, and for an associate of the storm, that he carry the man thither whither he will, and the woman whither she desires. But in the palm grove treads the lion with majestic step, he roams over the desert, there he rules over all beasts and none oppose him. Yet man has power to tame him, and the most cruel his servants. [illegible] Daniel feared them not, he remained firm and confident, and the wild roaring interrupted not his pious song.

This speech, delivered with the expression of a natural enthusiasm, the child accompanied here and there with sweet tones; but when the father had ended, he, with a pure melodious voice, commenced his tune, whereupon the father took up the flute, and accompanied in unison, but the child sang:

"Out of the den, here in the trench,
Hear I the prophet's song;
Angels hover, him to revive,
Could the good man be afraid?
Lion and lioness, up and down,
Press around him lovingly;
Yes, the mild, pious songs
Have made them so."

The father continued to accompany the strophe with the flute, and the mother here and there joined in as a second.

But it was affecting in quite a peculiar degree, that the child now would shuffle the lines of the strophe into a new arrangement, and thereby, if not produce a new sense, yet heighten the emotion by exciting it in and through itself.

Angels hover up and down,
Us in tones to enliven,
What a heavenly song!
In the den, in the trench,
Could the child there be afraid?
This mild pious song
Suffers not misfortune to approach.
Angels hover up and down,
And so is it already done."

Hereupon with emphasis and elevation all three began:

Because the Eternal rules upon the earth,
Over sea reigns his eye;
Lions shall become lambs,
And the billow to reel back,
Glittering sword sinks powerless at its aim;
Faith and hope are fulfilled;
Wonderful is the song,
Which itself in prayer revealed."

All were still, listening, and first when the tones ceased, one could mark and observe in every case the impression. All was hushed up; each moved in his way. The prince, as if he now for the first time surveyed the evil that a little while ago had threatened him, looked down upon his spouse, who, leaning on him, did not forbear to take out her embroidered handkerchief, and to cover her eyes therewith. It was a pleasure to her young breast to feel relieved from the pressure which the foregoing minute had burdened her. Perfect silence ruled the throng; they seemed to have forgotten the danger, the conflagration below and above, the rising of the dubiously reposing lion.

By means of a wink, the horse being led near, brought the prince once again in motion with the group, then he, stepping up to the woman, said: "Do you also believe that you could appease the runaway lion, when you find him, by means of your song, and the song of this child, with the help of these flute tones, and thereby bring him back again inoffensive as well as uninjured into his confinement?"

[illegible] solemnly answered in the affirmative. The Castilian would also give them guides. Now the prince started off, with a few with all possible speed. The princess followed slowly, with the rest of the train, but the mother and son mounted up the steep part of the hill.

Before the entrance to the narrow way which opened the entry to the castle, they found the hunter engaged in heaping up dry brushwood, wherewith they might in any case kindle a great fire.

"It is not necessary," said the woman, "it will all go peaceably without that."

Farther along, sitting upon a piece of wall, they perceived Honorio, his double-barrel lying in his lap; in a position as if prepared for any emergency. But he scarcely seemed to perceive the approaching party, he sat as if in deep thought, and looked as if wandering in mind. The woman addressed him with the request not to allow the fire to be kindled; he, however, seemed to pay little attention to her speech. She, with liveliness, continued to speak and said:

"Handsome young man, thou hast killed my tiger; I curse thee not; save my lion, good young man, I beseech thee."

Honorio looked straight out before him, thither where the sun began to sink in its course.

"Thou lookest towards evening," exclaimed the woman; "it is well that thou dost so. There is much to be done; only hasten, delay not, thou wilt conquer. But first of all conquer thyself."

Hereupon he seemed to laugh. The woman ascended farther up, but could not refrain from looking back at him once more. A reddish sun shines upon his face; she believes never to have seen a more handsome youth.

"If your child," said the warden, "playing on the flute and singing, as you are convinced, can pacify and allure the lion, we shall then very easily get the mastery of him, since the powerful animal has crouched himself quite close to the perforated vaults through which, the main doorway being blocked up, we have gained the entrance into the castle-court. If the child allures him in, so I can lock the opening with little difficulty; and the boy, if he sees proper, can, by means of the small winding steps which he sees in the corner, slip to the animal. We will conceal ourselves, but I shall put myself into such a position, that my rifle any moment can come to the assistance of the child."

The arrangements are all unnecessary; God and artifice, piety and happiness must do the best."

"Let it be so," replied the warden, "but I know my duty. I will first lead you through the difficult footpath to the top of the wall, just opposite the entrance, which I have mentioned; the child may descend, as it were, in the arena of the show above, as the child descended the spiral steps, and exhibited himself in the clear court-yard, and disappeared in the gloomy opening on the opposite side, but forthwith made his flute give note, which by degrees grew fainter and at last died away altogether. The pause was ominous enough. The singular event embarrassed the old hunter, who was acquainted with danger. He said that he would rather have gone personally against the animal; the mother, however, bending over to listen, suffered not the least uneasiness to mark her cheerful countenance.

At length they heard the flute again, the child stepped forth out of the den with glistening joyful eyes, and the lion after him, but slowly, and, as it seemed, with some difficulty. He showed now and then a desire to lie down, yet the boy led him in a half circle through the few partially denuded and many tinted trees, till finally in the last rays of the sun which it sent through a gap in the ruin, he sat down, as if transfigured, and again began his pacifying song, the repetition of which we also cannot forbear.

"Out of the den, here in the trench,
Hear I the prophet's song;
Angels hover, him to revive,
Could the good man there be afraid?
Lion and lioness, up and down,
Press around him lovingly;
Yes, the mild, pious songs
Have made them so."

In the meantime the lion had lain quite close to the child, and lifted the heavy right fore paw upon his lap, which the boy stroked, while he continued singing delightfully, but very soon observed that a sharp thorn had stuck itself between the balls. He carefully drew the wounding point forth. Smiling, he took his party-colored handkerchief from his neck, and bound the monstrous paw of the monster, so that the mother for joy bent herself back with outstretched arms, and perhaps, according to custom, would have clapped and shouted applause, had she not been reminded by the hard grip of of the warden that the danger was not yet past. Gloriously sang the child again, after it had played a few tunes:

"Because the Eternal rules upon earth,
Over sea reigns his eye,
Lions shall become lambs,
And the billow to reel back.
Glittering sword sinks powerless at its aim;
Faith and hope are fulfilled;
Wonderful is the song
Which itself in prayer revealed."

If it is possible to imagine that one could have been able to perceive in the character of one so furious a creature, of the tyrant of the forest, of the despot of the animal kingdom, an impression of kindness, of thankful satisfaction, it so happened here, and the child actually appeared in his glorification, as a mighty victorious conqueror, the former indeed not as one conquered, because his power remained concealed in him, but yet as one that is tamed, like one given up to his own peaceful will.—The child fluted and sung, after his fashion, shuffling the lines, and adding new ones:

"And so with good children,
Holy angels fain advise,
To hinder evil intention,
To promote beautiful action.
Thus pious mind and melody
Subdue and firmly chain,
As a dear son to a feeble knee,
Him, the lordly tyrant of the forest."

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Pa. February 3, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869:

JOHN W. GEARY.

Meeting of Republican State Central Committee.

GLENNWOOD, Jan. 20, 1869.

The Union Republican State Central Committee will meet at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 4th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the next State Convention, and for the transaction of any other appropriate business. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

GALUSHA A. GROW, *Chairman of Com.*
G. W. HAMERSLY, } *Secretaries.*
J. R. MCAFEE, }

IT is reported from Washington that the lobby tactics are likely to succeed in carrying their latest dodge through one or both Houses. This ostensibly abandons the subsidizing policy, and modestly asks only that the Treasury shall guarantee the interest on a limited amount of bonds. Upon this dodge we have already stated our opinion—that the new proposition is equally liable to the objections which have driven both Houses from entertaining the application for aid in its previous form. Why *will* Senators or Representatives persist in encouraging these speculators to hope for any sort of national endorsement to their schemes? There is absolutely no wisdom or safety for the Treasury in the present condition of our finances except in an inflexible refusal to loan the public credit for a dollar, in any direct or indirect mode.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

WE notice that Senator A. W. Taylor himself, "or by his next friend," makes an attack upon us from Harrisburg in the last *Radical* because we took occasion a couple of weeks ago to publish his resolution which limits a senatorial days work to *two hours* out of every twenty-four. His attempt to make the impression on our mind that Mr. Nicholson is the author of this attack by lugging in the expression, "during the last eighteen years of my experience here" is just about as transparent as quite a number of Senator Taylor's previous anonymous efforts. Mr. Nicholson may not be altogether delighted with the course of the ARGUS on the pasting and folding question, but he has had too much political experience, and is withal too shrewd a politician to write such low twaddle as is to be found in the Harrisburg correspondence of last week's *Radical* concerning the ARGUS and its editor.

With Mr. Taylor himself we desire to have as little controversy in the newspapers or elsewhere as possible. He has not in his answer denied the authorship of the resolution referred to, nor has he given a good reason for its adoption. Until he does both or either of these a further reference to the subject will be useless and unnecessary.

PHILADELPHIA has a man named Kleckner in the House at Harrisburg who appears to want two or three [illegible] pasting and folding for the House for $5,060, which last winter cost $37,000, and not content with doing that he made a personal attack in the Legislature a few days ago upon Mr. Rauch for offering it. Mr. R. in his paper (*Father Abraham*), replies, and takes the Representative between "wind and water" in this wise:

Colonel Kleckner one of the members of the House of Representatives from Philadelphia, on Monday last in his usual classic way, pronounced Mr. E. H. Rauch a "Rooster." Last year when Mr. Kleckner conceived the idea of introducing a resolution (for buncombe) complimenting the United States Senate for reinstating Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and not having brains enough to write it, he called on "the same rooster" to do it for him, and he did. See Legislative Record 1868, page 78. If Col. K., or Mr. Strang, or any other "feller" of the paste ring want some stories told out of school this "Rooster" will cheerfully accommodate them.

THE Committee of Ways and Means, says the *Pitt. Commercial*, at Harrisburg are understood to be engaged on the annual appropriation bill. We shall be curious to learn whether or not they will include in the bill the item of twenty odd thousand dollars to pay the "twenty seven additional officers" whom caucus, without law and in defiance of law, smuggled into the House. The law which stands on the statute book says the House shall have forty-officers, no more. Any over that number will be there without the shadow of authority—the virtuous Mr. ELISHA W. DAVIS to the contrary notwithstanding. Any attempt to take out of the State Treasury twenty odd thousand dollars to put into the pockets of these twenty-seven decayed politicians and hangers-on, will be an outrage that will bring condemnation on the heads of those guilty of it. When the House undertook to make the Senate a party to the act increasing the legal number, that body instantly refused: whereupon the House determined to go it alone, and passed a resolution which they have the audacity to pretend is higher than a solemn law of the Legislature. Now we shall wait with no little interest to see whether the Senate can be dragooned into becoming a party to the outrage of putting the pay of these twenty seven supernumeraries into the appropriation bill, to the tune of more than twenty thousand dollars. First of all let us see if the House Committee of Ways and Means will have the face to initiate such a thing.

THE present editor of the *Radical* was editorially connected with the ARGUS three or four years ago. A friend at our elbow tells us that once upon a time the following paragraph appeared in this paper while he was editing it:

"The report in circulation that the editors of the ARGUS had employed Odell to abuse them is incorrect. He does this for them without any recompense whatever."

It is said that Mr. Quay for many months afterwards went to point the above paragraph out to his friends as the greatest ironical effort of his life. He imagined it bristled all over with sharp points. It appears now that from that day to this no one ever took the pains to understand him, for in his *Radical* of last week he very nearly repeats the same thing in this wise:

"The report in circulation that the *Argus* and *Local* are about to consolidate is incorrect. The *Local* will [illegible] the Democratic machine [illegible] *Argus* is to create dissensions in the Republican party."

We fancy that Mr. Quay after having written the above felt at least one inch taller and three inches larger in the girth than at any previous time in his history, save when Odell was made to feel the sting of his dreadful satire. We imagine too, that when he got it off he gave his friend Rytan a punch in the ribs, accompanied with the remark, "there, Rooten, when you want irony that stings, scratches, bites, tears and gouges come to M. S. Q. for it. He manufactures the regular knock-down-man killing article."

The editor of the *Radical* need give himself but little uneasiness concerning the "office of the ARGUS." The latter's editor was a Republican long before Mr. Quay thought of becoming one, and he expects to be a Republican long after Mr. Quay has again found his old place in the ranks of the opposition.

WE have the authority of the Pittsburgh Commercial for stating that quite a number of country newspapers have been written to or their editors have been seen by members of the House relative to the pasting and folding, and some are disposed to excuse the extravagance of their representatives. They inform these susceptible journals that the pay of officers *has been cut down*, and the expenses of the present Legislature will therefore be less than that of last year. This is simply not true. The appropriation bill has not yet been considered in Committee, and no agreement as to salaries has been made, so these papers which prate about having the *facts* have been misled by their members.

In addition to the members writing to or seeing country editors on this subject, we notice that the subordinate officers of the Legislature are also writing communications to country journals denouncing every paper or person that has courage enough to protest against legislative extravagance. They express great fears lest the boldness of the anti-extravagant Republican papers of the State will furnish food for the opposition to use against us at the coming October elections. Very well, the way to avoid this is to do right. If the members would send one-half of these subordinate scribblers home, by complying with the resolution of the last House, and in that way show the people that they were making a laudable effort to save their money, there would be no "howling" on the part of the Republican newspapers, as these penny-a-liners elegantly express it, and the Democracy would have little or nothing to urge against us during the coming campaign. The idea is held out by the "minor officers" in their communications that if the Rauch and Cochran proposition had not been made, and the Republican papers had kept quiet, our political opponents would never [illegible] of the Auditor General is before them, It speaks trumpet-tongued on this subject. It tells them that the pasting and folding of the House last year alone cost $37,723.10. They have keenness enough to see that this is double or treble what the work is worth, and if the Republican papers had not led off in denouncing the outrage, and in demanding reform, the Democracy would have taken up the gage and charged the whole Republican party with being implicated in it as principals or accessories. As the matter stands now, the party as a party is not guilty of extravagance, either direct or remote, the members of the Legislature only and their "hangers-on" being the targets at which our political opponents can justly shoot. That this is so is due to the promptness of the Republican papers of the State, and instead of being abused they are entitled to the thanks of all good Republicans for saving their organization.

IT has been too often said that the Army of the Potomac has had no social organization and no re-unions, like the great armies of the West, because its elements are too inharmonious, and its history suggests too few pleasant reminiscences. Nothing could be more unjust to that gallant body of fire-tried soldiery, whose hard fate it was to bear the brunt, at once, of the enemy's weightiest blows and the Administration's most dangerous interference, whose struggle for the defense of our own capital and the capture of the enemy's was the most conspicuous feature of the war, and in whose victory Peace was achieved. That they oftener deserved success than won it was only a common fate of armies. That their ranks were sometimes distracted with the confused clamor that raged throughout the country about the merits of their successive commanders was inevitable. But that these occasional distractions remained to the end to mar the hour of triumph is a calumny; and that the army which fought Malvern Hill and Antietam and Gettysburg, and forced its bloody path through the Wilderness to the James, and across the entrenchments to Petersburg, has no proud memories to recall, is an absurdity. We are glad, therefore, to see that at last a re-union of this army of many campaigns, and checkered but most honorable history, is in contemplation. A preliminary meeting, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements, is to be held in this city on the 22d of February. Will not officers who cherish a just pride in the fame of the most noted army of the war, attend in such numbers and spirit as to make sure that the subsequent re-union shall be worthy of the great history it is to recall?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.—There are now published in the United States 542 daily, 4,425 weekly, 277 monthly publications, making a total of 5,244, and 1,482 book and job printers. In addition to the above, there are 58 tri-weekly, 63 semi-weekly, 46 semi-monthly, 29 monthly, 4 bi-monthly and 28 quarterlies, making the total number of all periodicals 5,734.

The Fortieth Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1869.

SENATE.

The President submitted resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin in relation to a canal between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a memorial signed by citizens of Dakotah Territory against the division of that Territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Howe presented a memorial of the Legislature of Wisconsin in regard to the improvement of Wisconsin river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Drake presented resolutions of the Legislature of Missouri in relation to the completion of the Central branch of the Union Pacific railroad. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Mr. Conkling introduced a bill to promote the building of steamships in the United States, and to provide for the carrying of the mails between New York and Antwerp. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

Mr. Cragin called up his motion to reconsider the vote refusing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for inaugural service other than official.

After discussion the Senate refused to reconsider by a vote of 20 to 21.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, moved to postpone consideration of the special order, the Constitutional amendment, and to take up the pressing appropriation bills. Carried, 29 yeas to 23 nays.

Mr. Henderson presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Missouri, instructing their representative and Senators to vote for the bill to aid the Central branch of the Pacific Railroad. In presenting them he thought it but right to state that he had voted against the bill before receiving the resolution.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a joint resolution relating to homesteads for soldiers. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Purlan offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate what quantity of public lands have been granted to aid the construction of railroads, wagon roads and canals, and the improvement of rivers and harbors throughout the country.

The bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year ending June 30th, 1870, was considered and passed, with the two amendments reported by the Committee; the first reducing the appropriations for invalid pensions from ten millions, as provided in the original bill, to nine millions; and the second reducing the appropriations for general pensions from thirteen millions, as in the original bill, to ten millions.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the military academy was passed.

The naval appropriation bill was then taken up and all the amendments reported by the committee, heretofore published, were agreed to.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment, which was adopted, repealing the provision of the act of 1867, authorizing the annual selection of ten enlisted apprentices for appointment to the naval academy.

Mr. Drake offered two amendments, which were adopted, one raising the salary of the head of naval academy from $1,250 to $1,600, and the other appropriating $5,000 to take observations of an eclipse of the sun on the 7th of August next.

Mr. Nye moved to add an appropriation of $50,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Medway Island in the Pacific. Just before adjournment an amendment was adopted authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend any portion of $50,000 which is hereby appropriated for improvement of the harbor of Medway [illegible] appropriating $8,000 for his salary.—Rejected.

The bill then passed.

Mr. Morton introduced a bill to enable the people of Montana to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of said State into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The death of Mr. Finney, lately a member of the House from Pennsylvania, was announced, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, presented a memorial from the merchants, distillers and dealers in distilled spirits in the Sixth District of Kentucky for certain changes and amendments in the internal revenue law. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that every deputy collector or assistant assessor of internal revenue who has performed the duties of collectors or assessors on account of suspension or illness of such collector or assessor, shall receive the compensation of collector or assessor, except in cases where the collector or assessor has already received compensation for the same period, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. Boutwell, the morning hour was dispensed with for this day, and the constitutional amendment came up for action.

The question taken on Mr. Burr's motion to lay it on the table, which was rejected, yeas 41, nays 131, the Republicans voting aye, being Coburn, Hawkins, Jenckes and Wilson, of Ohio.

Mr. Shellabarger modified the amendment which he offered yesterday back to its original form.

Mr. Boutwell then moved the previous question, which was seconded.

The question first taken on Mr. Shellabarger's amendment, and it was rejected, yeas 61, nays 127.

YEAS.—Ashley, Nev.; Baldwin, Beaman, Beatty, Benton, Bates, Bowen, Broomall, Buckland, Cake, Cliff, Cobb, Coburn, Cullom, Cook, Dawes, Delano, Eckley, Eggleston, Elliott, French, Gravely, Hamilton, Hawkins, Hooper, Hubbard, Iowa; Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Lawrence, Pa.; Lawrence, O.; Loan, Logan, Maynard, Mullins, Newsham, Norrison, Orth, Paine, Plants, Paisley, Price, Prince, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shanks, Shellabarger, Starkweather, Stokes, Sypher, Twichell, Van Horn, Mo.; Ward, Washburn, Wis.; Washburn, Ind.; Washburn, Mass.; Welker, Whittemore, Williams.

NAYS.—Allison, Archer, Arnell, Ashley, Ohio; Axtell, Bailey, Baker, Bates, Barnum, Beck, Benjamin, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Boyden, Boyer, Bromwell, Brooks, Burr, Butler, Mass.; Callis, Cary, Chanler, Churchill, Clark, Kansas; Cook, Corley, Covode, Delano, Dockery, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Edwards, Eldridge, Eliot, Mass.; Ferris, Ferry, Field, Fox, Garfield, Getz, Golladay, Goss, Green, Griswold, Grover, Halsey, Haight, Harding, Haughey, Heaton, Higley, Hopkins, Hubbard, N. Y.; Hotchkiss, Humphrey, Hunter, Jenkes, Johnson, Jones, N. C.; Jones, Ky.; Kerr, Ketcham, Knott, Koontz, Laflin, Lash, Lincoln, Loughridge, Marshall, Marvin, McCormick, McCullough, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Morrell, Mungen, Meyers, Newcomb, Niblack, Nunn, Nicholson, O'Neil, Perham, Porter, Pierce, Pike, Pile, Pollard, Pruyn, Randall, Raum, Robertson, Roots, Ross, Sitgreaves, Smith, Spalding, Stewart, Stone, Stover, Taber, Taylor, Taft, Thomas, Trimble, Tenn.; Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Auken, Van Horn, N. Y.; Van Trump, Van Wyck, Wilson, Pa.; Wilson, O.; Windom, Woodbridge, Woodward, Young.

Mr. Bingham's amendment was also rejected; yeas 28, nays 158. The Democrats all voted for the amendment in the first instance, but subsequently many of them changed their votes to the negative.

The question recurring on the original proposition, the yeas and nays were taken on ordering the joint resolution engrossed and read a third time, and it was so ordered; yeas 14[illegible], nays 45.

The House then proceeded to vote on the joint resolution:

Be it resolved, &c., (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as part of the said constitution, namely:

Article —. Sec. 1. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State, by reason of race or color, or previous condition of slavery of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

The resolution was passed by the necessary two-thirds, yeas 150, nays 42.

The Speaker, as a member of the House, voted in the affirmative.

Adjourned.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, PA., FEB. 1, 1869.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE APPOINTED.—The Speaker appointed, on the Special Investigating Committee on franking, advertisements of newspapers, &c. Messrs. Duncan of Venango, Strang of Tioga, and Nelson of Wayne.

THE DEATH OF HON. GEORGE THORNE.—Mr. Cloud, of Philadelphia, offered resolutions relative to the death of Hon. George T. Thorne, member of the late House. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Jackson of Armstrong—Authorizing Apollo borough to levy a tax for a bridge over the Kiskiminetas.

Mr. Humphreys, of Allegheny—Joint resolution against Congress granting land subsidies to railway corporations, or to any but actual settlers.

Mr. Longenecker, of Bedford—changing the punishment of infanticide to twenty years' solitary imprisonment.

Mr. Duncan, of Venango—Authorizing Pleasantville to increase borough taxes; legalizing something like the Crawford county system of primary elections, and making primary election officers legally responsible.

Plumping in Pennsylvania.

It is an interesting peculiarity of criminal voting in Pennsylvania, that the rascally repeaters, when brought to the witness-stand, usually acknowledge their multiplied misdemeanors with a cheerful frankness which is eminently edifying. A contested election case (Bunn vs. Witham) is now before a Legislative Committee at Harrisburg—the seat in dispute being that for the XIth Legislative District. One witness, Michael Slaven by name, swears that he voted the Democratic ticket twenty times, between 8 o'clock a. m. and 5h. 30m. p. m.—being twice every hour—a remarkably energetic day's work, and speaking highly for Michael's peripatetic ubiquity. Then comes a confessor rejoicing in the gentle name of Lamb, who acknowledges that he voted the Democratic ticket twenty times on election day. Then follows Henry Elliott, who, on his own statement, was also a double X [illegible] times. According to the testimony of Slaven, there was a small party of ten men, the witness himself being one of them, who meandered about all day, voting the Democratic ticket whenever they pleased and as often as they pleased, being furnished with ballots by "men with the Democratic badge on." Some of his companions, according to Lamb, belonged in Baltimore and some of them in New York. Elliott, it seems to us, was absurdly cautious; for he deposes that he changed hat and coat "sometimes in going from poll to poll." Why he did this we are sure we do not know; for it is not at all probable that any Democratic challenger would have molested him or made him afraid while he was doing a work so noble and patriotic. For the enthusiastic Elliott to disguise himself was, as it were, to hide his light under a bushel, and, the change of hat and coat might have rendered it difficult for him to establish his identity when the royers called at the Democratic Headquarters to receive their reward.

Mr. Slaven testifies to an interesting circumstance in regard to "the man who gave us the tickets." This charitable purveyor of ballots presented to the little devoted band a $5 bill, whereupon the free voters went to the Girard ave. Market and "got their dinners"—and an uncommonly good appetite we should think they must have had after their long walks and exhausting exercise of the franchise. These were, indeed, true Democratic politicians. They were after a free dinner, and they got it; and whoever says they didn't earn it can know nothing by personal experience of the fatigue of voting early and voting often.

Mr. Michael Slaven and the other diligent perambulators exhibited a touching confidence in Democratic integrity. We voted, says Michael, the Democratic ticket; did not examine any of them; the man we took them from had the Democrat badge on." Each enterprising voter received from "the man with the badge on" a slip of paper. Upon this were written facts with which the recipient was supposed to be unacquainted viz. his own name, residence, and occupation. These memoranda were necessary, it seems, to manufacture a citizenship for the gallant balloters. It isn't every-body who can be rechristened, get a new house, and learn a new trade, a dozen times over in one day.

Although the Philadelphia system appears to us to be nearly perfect, yet there is one improvement which we may venture to suggest. Common humanity would seem to require that every Repeater, passing "from poll to poll" should be furnished with a velocipede. If Mr. Michael Slaven, without this locomotive convenience, could vote twenty times in one day, it is evident that by its aid he might double or treble his usefulness. We give Mr. Chairman Wallace the hint, and charge him nothing for it, beyond the common gratitude which our past favors have so amply earned.—N. Y. TRIBUNE.

In Decatur, (Ill.,) on Friday night, after a fancy dance, Maher, Melville, and Dunnivan, three rowdies, assaulted and killed James Chapman, the result of a feud between them. They were arrested.

[illegible]

The debt contracted by the several States during the war [illegible] substantially a part of the national debt incurred by the people in the suppression of the rebellion. The Special Commissioner of the Revenue, in his report, furnishes some interesting tables showing the general reduction of the State indebtedness in the winter of 1860-'61, 1865-'66, and in November, 1868, with the increase and reductions as follows:

Maine—Debt in 1861, $599,500; December 31, 1865, $5,151,600; December 31, 1868, $3,633,500. Reduction in three years, $1,111,600.

New Hampshire—Debt in 1861, $31,603; June 1, 1863, $4,082,070; June 1, 1868, $3,487,412. Reduction, $514,-658.

Vermont—No debt in 1861; in 1865, $1,650,000; in November, 1868, $1,-168,000. Reduction, $482,000.

Massachusetts—No debt in 1861; 1865, $8,254,864; 1867, $11,092,509; November, 1868, $13,868,672. Increase since 1865, $5,500,000.

Rhode Island—No debt in 1861; 1865, $3,000,000; November, 1869, $2,-140,000. Reduction, $860,000.

Connecticut—No debt in 1861; in 1865, $10,400,000; in December, 1868, $8,135,500. Reduction, $2,204,500.

New York—September 30, 1860, $34,182,975; 1865, $49,083,530; September, 1868, $44,[illegible]. Reduction, $4,618,736. Unapplied balances in the sinking fund would reduce the debt to $[illegible].

New Jersey—1860, $104,000; November, 1865, $3,018,800; November, 1868, $2,219,697. Reduction, $700,-102.

Pennsylvania—November, 1860, $37,9[illegible]; 1861-62, $40,575,420; November, 1868, $32,79[illegible]. Reduction, $7,776,634.

Delaware—No debt in 1860; in 18-67, the debt was $2,240,000; December, 1868, $605,800. Reduction, $635,-150.

Maryland holds productive mortgages and liens to the full amount of her debt.

Ohio—Debt in 1860, $14,250,173; 1865, $13,060,582; 1868, $10,529,675.—Reduction since the war, $2,530,906.

Indiana—Debt in 1861, $7,770,238; in 1864, $8,687,960; in 1868, $3,101,-587. Reduction, $5,586,878.

Michigan—Debt in 1861, $2,888,842; November, 1866, $3,979,821; November, 1868, $3,651,078. Reduction, $328,842.

Illinois—Debt in 1861, $10,277,161; 1865, $11,178,564; November, 1868, $5,988,453. Reduction, $5,180,111.

Wisconsin—Debt in 1861, $100,000; 1865, $2,692,467; November, 1868, $2,252,000. Reduction, $440,467.

Minnesota, in 1861, had a debt of $250,000, which was increased to $450,-000, of which, in 1868, there was outstanding $300,000.

Iowa is out of debt.

Missouri's debt in 1860, $24,734,000; January, 1865, $37,000,000; October, 1868, $20,557,000. Reduction, $16,443,-000. The State holds colleteral bonds for $8,000,000 of the debt.

Kentucky, in 1865, owed $5,250,846; which is now reduced to $3,619,000. The debt unpaid is held by the State in trust for school and other funds.

The Debt of Kansas is about $1,000,-000.

Nebraska is out of debt.

California, in 1865, owed $5,200,840; Expended for the war, $2,809,863; now owes $4,695,500; discharged and paid off, $3,392,500.

We gather from these details that the States which were not in the rebellion, in January, 1861, owed an aggregate of $127,598,825; that during the war this was increased to $218,-307,498, which sum has since been reduced to $157,118,198.

This present indebtedness, includes over $5,000,000 incurred by Massachusetts for special internal improvements during the last few years. In addition to the payments on the national debt, the people should be credited with the payment of $61,000,-000 of State liabilities.—*N. Y. Trib.*

A meeting of some twenty of the heirs of Nicholas Albertson, deceased, was yesterday held in the St. Charles Hotel of this city, by special call, representing some eight or ten States. It appears that there is a large estate in the city of Amsterdam, Holland, in the hands of the Government, of $50,000,000 or more of money and city property, unclaimed, belonging to this family.

The meeting was organized by calling Derrick Albertson, of New Jersey, to the chair, as President, and Dr. F. H. Patton of Pennsylvania, as Secretary. From the evidence read, this family clearly trace their origin to Nicholas Albertson, who is supposed to have landed in this country in or about 1739, to whom the estate appears to be coming—he being the only living heir to the then existing estate.

The proceedings of the meeting were energetic and harmonious. Col. William B. Okison, of Pennsylvania, was selected as an agent to look after the estate in Europe. Two thousand dollars were raised, with the promise of more to defray his expenses—all to be ready by the first of February—to be lodged in the Exchange Bank of this city, subject to order.

The following gentlemen were appointed a finance committee: William Silverthorn, of Indiana; John A. Patton, of Fayette county, Pa.; James Cooper, of Pennsylvania; Gideon Albertson, of New Jersey; Oliver Silverthorn, of Iowa; Samuel Albertson, New Jersey; and Robert C. Albertson, of Pennsylvania.

There appears to be little doubt that this estate is coming to this branch of the Albertsons. They are sanguine of its ultimate recovery, and will proceed at once by their agent to look after it. The agent will start for Europe in a short time.

Mrs. Elizabeth Patton, residing near Uniontown, Fayette county, mother of Dr. A. Patton, is the oldest living heir to the above estate, being 85 at this time.—*Pitts. Post.*

Petition from Mrs. Lincoln.

The President *pro tem* of the Senate laid before that body the following petition from Mrs. Lincoln written upon the note with a heavy mourning border:

To the Hon. Vice President of the United States: SIR—I herewith most respectfully present to the Hon. Senate of the United States an application for a pension. I am a widow of a President of the United States whose life was sacrificed in his country's service; that said calamity has greatly impaired my health, and by the advice of my physicians I have come over to Germany to try the mineral waters, and during the winter intended to go to Italy, but my financial means do not permit me to take advantage of the urgent advice given me; nor can I live in the style becoming the widow of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, although I live as economically as I can. In consideration of the great services my deeply lamented husband has rendered to the United States, and of the fearful loss I have sustained by his untimely death and martyrdom, I trust I may respectfully submit to your honorable body this petition, hoping that a yearly pension may be granted me so that I may have less pecuniary care.

I remain most respectfully,
MRS. A. LINCOLN,
Frankfort, Germany.

The petition was referred to the Committee on pensions.

THE WEIGHT OF GREAT MEN.—On the recent visit of Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut to Baltimore, both were weighed at a celebrated snuff manufactory. Gen. Grant drew 161 pounds, and Admiral Farragut 155. After the weight of the distinguished gentlemen had been ascertained, Admiral Farragut remarked that he was glad to know that the navy beat the army *four pounds*. Grant replied that during the last few months he had other duties to attend to besides army affairs,—meaning, of course, political matters.

"Food for the Enemy."

Certain narrow minded persons have advanced the idea that the course of the *Commercial* in the exposure of extravagance at Harrisburg will injure the party by furnishing food for the opposition press. What has given the Republican party its power and vitality? Is it not because the party has aimed to secure and defend the best interests of the people by enforcing the immutable principles of justice in legislation, that it has taken such a powerful hold upon the masses; and is it not because its representatives have been pledged to a faithful and honest administration of the affairs of government—local, State and National—that it exhibits such remarkable vitality to-day? When the party ceases to be true to its principles, and just and honest in its dealings, its power will diminish and its days will soon be numbered. The Republican party is not charged with any abandonment of principle, and hence we have nothing to say on this point. As a party, however, we are unequivocally committed to a most rigid economy in the public expenditures, that the pressing burdens of taxation may be relieved. Having given a solemn pledge to the people that the party would exert its energies in retrenchment and reform, it fought the late political battles and won. Shall the pledges thus made be disregarded by those in power, or shall they be redeemed? In what direction does duty point? Wherein consists the safety of the party? We hold that, whether under pledge or not, the salvation of the Republican party depends upon its honesty. If its legislators, State or National, are excused or tolerated in corruption or extravagance, those who execute as well as those who palliate the wrong, are the worst enemies, not only of the party but of society. These are the persons who furnish food for the common enemy—and that food gives the enemy strength and power over us in proportion as it partakes of the elements of truth. Those who, instead of taking a bold stand against the extravagance of former Legislatures, strive to outdo their predecessors in the reckless waste of the public funds, pillory themselves for the scorn of both friend and foe; and those who excuse them, in the name of party fealty, not only exhibit a despicable weakness, but inflict positive injury upon the party they would serve. The Legislature of Pennsylvania has made a sad mistake in attempting to impose a useless expense upon the people, in the increase of subordinate officers, while in all honesty it should have corrected the extravagance of former years. This retrenchment was not only demanded by the exigencies of the times, but was pledged by the representatives of the party, who were thus bound in good faith to carry it out. The real danger to the party lies in its liability to permit its representatives to run into excesses, under the belief that this and that peccadillo will not be exposed but studiously hidden from the people. Party editors who deem it a duty to defend extravagance, and cover up corruption, are the most dangerous enemies of the party which they pretend to serve. If the Republican party is to continue strong, healthy and vigorous, it must do right.—Political death is sure to follow political corruption. If the party does wrong, challenge it in the name of the people. Let the error be shown and denounced, and if not abandoned let the guilty take the consequence. Let not the party be partaker, in the sins of its representatives. Shall conscientious men, cognizant of the abuses of those whom they have placed in power, wait until the enemy finds them out, and they either tamely submit to the disgrace of exposure, or, what is worse still, attempts to excuse the wrong under the plea that fealty to party requires it? As for ourselves, we prefer to raise our voice against abuses, whenever they are [illegible] party demand that those abuses shall be corrected. If, in so doing, we furnish "food for the enemy," we also furnish medicine to our friends. If a Republican Legislature provides this kind of food for the Democratic party, the latter will be sure to find it; and the best way to stop the supply is for Republican editors to serve the dishes hot, as fast as they are prepared.—*Pitts. Com.*

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE, & CHICAGO RAILAWY.

On and after Dec. 21st, 1868, Trains will leave Station daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 4.35 P. M. leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.30 P. M. leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	645AM	905AM	210PM	250AM
Rochester	820	1105	340	400
Salem	1026	1257PM	[illegible]	550
Alliance	1130	145	[illegible]	645
Canton	1220PM	228	710	725
Massillon	1246	248	729	742
Orrville	131	[illegible]	800	813
Wooster	208	346	838	840
Mansfield	407	515	1010	1017
Crestline	445	545	1040	1050
Bucyrus	[illegible]	640	1125	1139
Upper Sandusky	718	731	1159	1201PM
Forest	749	757	1230AM	1230
Lima	902	918	136	133
Van Wert	1015	1033	235	230
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	405
Columbia	100	310	[illegible]	450
Warsaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	540
Plymouth	303	320	640	635
Valparaiso	452	510	820	808
Chicago	700	720	1015	955

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP
Chicago	820AM	920PM	450PM	450AM
Valparaiso	935	1110	635	657
Plymouth	1125	1245AM	830	908
Warsaw	1231PM	142	923	1014
Columbia	100	225	1005	1110
Fort Wayne	200	320	1035	1220PM
Van Wert	305	432	1200AM	148
Lima	406	536	100	810
Forest	510	650	205	440
Upper Sandusky	533	718	230	510
Bucyrus	609	801	315	558
Crestline (A)	[illegible]	[illegible]	345	630
Crestline (D)	635	500	400	545AM
Mansfield	723	933	461	630
Wooster	851	1107	608	840
Orrville	913	1133	634	915
Massillon	948	1204PM	707	958
Canton	1002	1220	725	1021
Alliance	1045	105	825	1130
Salem	1115	137	856	1207
Rochester	100AM	320	1040	225
Pittsburgh	200	425	1145	340

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:30 p. m; New Castle, 4:00 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 10:45. N. Castle, 9:40 a. m;

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:00 a. m; New Castle, 7:10 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:20 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4:40 p. m; arrives New Castle 7:05 p.m; Youngstown, 7:50 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agen.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 21st, 1868, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Cleveland	830AM	1210PM	......	835PM
Euclid Street	841	1221	......	846
Hudson	945	114	......	45[illegible]
Ravenna	1019	146	......	[illegible]
Alliance	1115	227	......	[illegible]
Bayard	1153	251	......	....
Wellsville	[illegible]	415	[illegible]	....

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	......	ACCOM
Wellsville	830AM	315PM	......	[illegible]
Bayard	1022	529	......	[illegible]
Alliance	1115	556	......	810
Ravenna	1204PM	634	......	900
Hudson	1239	703	......	945
Euclid Street	146	749	......	1052
Cleveland	200	800	......	1100

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	600AM	150PM	1115AM	....
Bridgeport	[illegible]	[illegible]	1125	....
Steubenville	72[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Wellsville	8[illegible]	440	[illegible]	710A
Smith's Ferry	902	503	212	730
Beaver	....	....	....	....
Rochester	930	540	250	830
Pittsburgh	1100	645	400	940

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	615AM	210PM	440PM	335PM
Rochester	725	310	555	435
Beaver	....	600	600	00[illegible]
Smith's Ferry	812	343	630	535
Wellsville	843	430	720	605
Steubenville	915	530	813	....
Bridgeport	1055	640	9[illegible]	....
Bellair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves N. Philadelphia [illegible] a. m. | Bayard, 12:10 m.
Arrives Bayard, [illegible] a. m. | N. Philadelphia, [illegible] am

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

THE LAST OF THE CORNPLANTER CHIEFS.—Charles O'Ball, the only son of "Cornplanter" died at his residence, at Cornplanter, on the 31st ultimo, at the advanced age of 100 years. Contrary to the usual custom of the Indians, he was laid out in common citizens dress. Charles was the last of the sons of the renowned Cornplanter, and the last of the children except one daughter, aged now between 90 and 100 years. The Cornplanter Indians are fast disappearing, numbering now not more than about eighty inhabitants. Like the Indian tribes everywhere, they will soon become extinct. Charles O'Ball knew this, He was a man of thought; and he knew that after a few years there would be not more left than any had lived. He was a Chief and with his death, the line of Cornplanter Chiefs becomes extinct.—*Warren Ledger.*

Rhpublican papers throughout the State are largely against the extravagancies of the present Legislrture.

Hardware, &c.

NEW Firm, New Goods.

Speyerer & Sons,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. C. SPEYERER.

Having [illegible] the East with a large stock of Goods bought at LOWEST CASH PRICES, offer to the public, at their OLD STAND

CORNER OF WATER AND JAMES STREET,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS.

HATS, CAPS, *BOOTS AND SHOES,*

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in Oil, & Putty.

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,

Still having the Sole Agency of that CELEBRATED CANTON CITY FLOUR, for Rochester and vicinity, we can sell dealers at Pittsburgh rates, saving freight.

FEED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ALSO AGENCY FOR

Buffalo Scale Company,

We offer Scales at MANUFACTURERS PRICE

ALSO AGENTS FOR

Eureka Bone Sulphate of Lime and

PLASTER PARIS FOR LANDS.

White and Water Lime at Wholesale Rates.

Always on hand. We always pay for Cash and sell cheap. Call and examine our Goods and be convinced.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

dec18.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS OF TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and on shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WORK

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

JAPANNED WARE KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

O. R. ANSHUTZ.

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES

In great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Dupence's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY. Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

jyall'67 J. MOORE.

Dry Goods.

NEW FALL GOODS

AT

S. J. Cross & Co's

ROCHESTER, PA.

FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

FLANNELS.

Plain Flannels, Barred Flannels,
Opera Flannels, Alpaccas,
Merinos, Delaines,
Ginghams, Prints,
Shawls, Hosiery,
Gloves,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

CANTON FLANNEL.

MENS' AND BOYS' WEAR.

JEANS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c.

READY MADE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

HATS AND CAPS

NEW STYLES AND CHEAP

Boots and Shoes

A larger and better Stock than we have ever before kept, Mens' and Boys', Womens', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes and Gum shoes, just bought and

FOR SALE LOW.

ALSO,

Our usual Stock of

HARDWARE AND NAILS

GLASS, QUEENSWARE,

Bacon, Oils,
Paints,
Grain, Putty,

Grain, Flour, Salt, Feed, &c.,

We buy often and keep our Stock full and fresh, always having something NEW to show our customers.

WE BUY CLOSE AND SELL CLOSE

CALL AND SEE!

S. J. CROSS & CO.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 5th, 1868.

BEAVER Ladies' Seminary.—Will open on the 8th of September next. Pupils received at every stage of advancement. In the Primary Department boys and girls received. Young men will be taught by the Principal in his own room, but none taken as boarders.

Our purpose is to establish the reputation of the school on thorough scholarship in every branch studied. It is therefore important that pupils should be present at the opening of the school, and continue regular in their attendance.

Having had over one hundred enrolled during the past year, we hope for a large increase during the coming year.

D. H. A. M'LEAN, Principal.

Michael Grim vs. R. Pritchard & Co. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 149 March T., 1868, Foreign Attachment in debt.

October 19, 1868, on motion the Court gives judgment against defendant. Same day Narr and Affidavit of claim being filed rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damages in the above case.

Notice is hereby given that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 24th day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Nov. 18—3w JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.

MEATS.—The undersigned will have a large lot of Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks, Geese and everything in the fowl line for the Holidays. He will also have wild Meats of all the kinds he can obtain for that season, all of which he will sell at wholesale or retail. Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton &c., for sale at his shop on Third Street, Beaver Pa. Prices moderate. Call and see.

Dec. 16 1868. JOHN BORDER.

Groceries.

A [illegible] DEALER IN GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

Hardware.

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

Teas, Coffee, Rice, Cheese,
Sugar, Soaps,
Molasses, Nails,
Syrups, Fish,

Hardware.

NAILS & WINDOW GLASS.

STONEWARE,

Pine Churns, Peck Measures,
Oak Churns, ½ Bush. Measures
Willow Baskets, Split Baskets.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

ALSO

Choice Family Flour,

By the Barrel or in Sacks, constantly on hand. Prices very low; call and see.

CHAS. HARVEY, Bridgewater, Pa.

oct7'6'ly

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

TABLE & COARSE SALT,

Family Groceries and Provisions, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a

LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE

N.B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH

Rochester, Oct. 1st, 1867—oct9'67:1y

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES.

For Fall and Winter wear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short

WILLIAM REICH, BRIDGEWATER, Pa

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has the strength of old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, North Front Street, Philadelphia.

sept2'68.

Farmers Take Notice.—The undersigned having placed their Grist Mill in thorough repair with new Bolts, &c., and having secured the services of William Sodiake, our old miller and late of the Industry mill, we are prepared to warrant all work and give the largest turn out of any mill west of the mountains.

Come One, Come all and Try us!!

LUMBER, SHINGLES

AND LATH, as cheap as the cheapest.

J. & H. DARRAGH, Sharon Mills, Beaver county, Pa

oct7'68

E. GOLDSMIT,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

342 Liberty, opposite Wayne St., Pittsburgh

Persons purchasing Cigars of him can always be sure of getting the same article, as he manufactures them under his own supervision and can guarantee perfect satisfaction.

nov11tf

CHEAP BREAD.

FLOUR DECLINED.

S. J. CROSS & CO.'S

New Year Prices.

BEST WHITE WINTER WHEAT

25lb Sack	$1 30
50lb Sack	2 60
Barrel	10 25

SECOND QUALITY.

25lb Sacks	$1 10
50lb Sacks	2 15
Barrel	8 50

ROCHESTER, Jan. 1, 1869.

NON EXPLOSIVE.

The New Light Petroleum Fluid

Gives twice the light of Carbon oil, and is safe under all circumstances.

Can Not be Exploded.

The undersigned are now manufacturing and have for sale the New Petroleum Fluid, made by distillation, without the aid of compounds, which is gradually taking the place of Carbon Oil, in all places where introduced.

Agents wanted in every town. Send for Circular. Address,

J. J. PALMER & CO.,

No. 6 HAND STREET, PITTSBURGH

SALT WORKS FOR SALE.

The Beaver Salt Manufacturing Company offer for sale their Salt Works, &c., located on Raccoon Creek, about one half mile from the Ohio River. The works are on the farm of Robert Potter, Esq. For further particulars address, or call on S. B. FRENCH.

Jan. 29, 1869.)-1t Beaver, Pa

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Wm. McClinton, of South Beaver, tp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for payment. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned.

Jan. 20, 1869 N. McCLINTON, Executor.

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, February 3, 1869.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 30th of January, 1869.

	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Jan. 24,	[illegible] deg.	18 deg.	[illegible] deg
" 25,	30 deg.	26 deg.	22 deg
" 26,	11 deg.	30 deg.	20 deg
" 27,	15 deg.	41 deg.	37 deg
" 28,	37 deg.	45 deg.	35 deg
" 29,	28 deg.	45 deg.	42 deg
" 30,	12 deg.	33 deg.	24 deg

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Receipts & Expenditures—Beaver Co.
Special Notices—Dr. Hibbard & Co.
Dental Notice—Dr. J. Murray.
Special Notices—A. S. Harvey.
Admr's. Notice—Rev. Passavant.
Sewing Machines—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Borough Ordinance — Beaver Town Council.
Hair Restorative—J. R. Barrett & Co.
Grape Vines—M. Darragh.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last issue:

	$ c
Chas. G. Moore, Bridgewater,	1 00
Rev. J. M. Smith, Beaver,	2 00
Hugh Dilworth, Darlington,	2 00
James A. Anderson, Darlington,	2 00
Joseph Ledlie, Beaver,	5 00
John M. Ewing, Upper Sandusky,	2 00
John R. Mohler, Freedom,	6 00
John Culbertson, Darlington,	2 00
Richard Eakin, Beaver,	4 00
James Harsha, Industry,	4 00
Wm. Bromley, Fallston,	1 00
Jas. H. Dungan, Enon,	1 00
S. R. Dunlap, Bridgewater,	2 00
Abraham Christy, Industry,	2 00
Wm. M. Douds, Moon Tp.,	2 00
Dr. John Murray, Bridgewater,	1 50

The Weather.—Prof. Taylor reports that the coldest day of the month was the 26th. Average temperature being 20.3. The warmest days were the 4th and 9th, mean temperature being 49.7. Mean temperature of the month was 35. Snow fell to the depth of 10 inches, rain and melted snow to the depth of 5 inches.

A choice article of New Orleans Molasses, for sale by A. S. Harvey, Bridgewater, Pa.

A Thunder Storm.—Quite a thunder storm prevailed in this locality on last Friday night at about 9 P. M. It is some time since we recollect of hearing thunder and seeing lightning in January in this locality.

Good No. 1 Cut and Dry Tobacco, worth 40 cents, selling at 20 cents, for a few days only, at A. S. Harvey's, Bridgewater, Pa.

G. A. R.—Post 99, Grand Army of the Republic, meets on Wednesday evening, Feb. 3d, in their Hall in the Wynn Building, Beaver, Pa. The members of the organization are all earnestly urged to attend at that time.

By order of the Post Commandant.

If you want a choice article of Tea go to A. S. Harvey's Store, Bridgewater.

State Temperance Convention.—We are requested to announce that a State Temperance Convention will be held at the Court House, in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of February, 1869, at 10 a. m. All friends of the temperance cause are respectfully and earnestly urged to be present on the occasion.

Persons having prescriptions to fill can get them filled scientifically and with pure medicines at the Beaver Drug Store.

HIBBARD & Co.

Church Accessions.—In the Presbyterian Church of Bridgewater, on last Sabbath, thirteen persons made a public profession of their faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Two persons were afterward received. The number who have united with the church during the month of January, 1869, is twenty-nine, five of whom were received on certificate from other churches. The good work is still progressing.

Hibbard & Co. have a general assortment of Groceries, &c., which they sell cheaper than any other house in Beaver county. Call and see.

Eclipses in 1869.—There will be four eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon. Two of them will be visible on the continent. The first will occur on the 27th inst. At Boston the moon will enter Penumbra at 6:34 p. m., and leave at 11:14 p. m. The middle of the eclipse will be at 3:54 p. m. A total eclipse of the sun will occur on the 7th of August and will be visible to North America and Eastern Asia. It will begin at Boston at 5:24 p. m., and end at sunset.

Remember the place, H. B. Anderson's old stand, and give us a call before you purchase your Drugs and Groceries.

HIBBARD & Co.

Tobacco Crop.—The tobacco crop in Lancaster county last year, if not extraordinarily large, was a good one, the tobacco being of an excellent quality, and, therefore, bringing a high price. The crop is estimated in round numbers as being worth $300,000. The largest quantity is grown in Manor twp. One of the most successful growers of the "leaf" in the county is Mr Amos B. Shuman of Manor, his crop last year being more than an average one and of most excellent quality.

The very best of Golden Syrup at $1 20 per gallon, at Hibbard & Co's.

For Sale! for Sale!—A fine Guitar. Any person wishing to purchase a fine Guitar, (at a moderate price,) can be accommodated by applying at the Argus office soon.

Wanted all kinds of produce in exchange for goods, at Hibbard & Co's.

Body Found Floating in the Ohio.—The body of an unknown man was found floating in the Ohio river just above Wellsburg, on Friday last. He was a man apparently twenty-five or thirty years of age, and about five feet ten inches high, with very black hair. He had on black cassimere pants, black cloth vest, white muslin shirt and kip boots, but no coat; had in his pockets one dollar and twenty cents in money, and three small keys. After holding an inquest over the body, it was buried in the Wellsburg Cemetery.

Good News—Hibbard & Co. are selling Drugs and Groceries Cheap, to suit the hard times.

St. Valentine's Day.—This day, which causes so much fluttering among the young ladies, comes on Sunday, this year, February 14th. For the benefit of our fair friends, we would state that the custom of sending "valentines" originated many hundred years ago. Saint Valentine was, according to some writers, a bishop, while others insist that he was a presbyter, who was beheaded at Rome, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, A. D. 270. Historians remark that "he was a man of admirable parts, and so famous for his love and charity that the custom of choosing Valentines upon his festival took its rise from thence."—Exchange.

Attention is directed to the card of Dr. J. Murray, Bridgewater, to be found in the Argus of this week. The Doctor is a good dentist, and has the very best of material on hand with which to do you a tip-top job.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Beaver on the 1st day of February:

Mr. Wm. Ammon, Mr. Joseph Connel, Miss Susan Cramer, Mrs. Dianah Dickey, Miss Anna Dunlap, two, John Duncan, Mr. James Eaton, M. L. Ran[illegible], John Sients, Mr. Samuel Myers, Mrs. A. [illegible], Mrs. R. & W. Oster, Miss Lizzie Wilson, Mr. Howard Stewart.

SOPHIA C. HAYS, P. M.

For Bleaching.—For five or six yards of muslin, take a half pint of chloride of lime; put it in five gallons of soft hot water, stir until well dissolved; then strain through a cloth. The muslin must be soaked or washed well in soft water and wrung out and laid in a tub (one that has no [illegible] as the lime would injure it,) the liquor poured over it and stirred for fifteen or twenty minutes, (or perhaps a little longer, as some muslin is harder to bleach than others.) Lift out with a stick, and rinse in one warm and two cold waters and hang up to dry.

"Mrs. Allen's" is a household word, the title of an advertisement that typifies the universal demand for "Barretts Vegetable Hair Restorative," which took the highest premium over all competitors, at the N. H. State Fair, in 1868.—Indianapolis Journal.

On Thursday of last week Deputy Marshal Arnold arrested a man named J. R. Bunett, at Columbiana. He is charged with representing himself to be a United States Internal Revenue Collector, and collecting considerable sums of money. He was taken to Cleveland and committed for a hearing at the next term of the United States Court. His method of operations was to visit persons in business and discover, if possible, some little omission of duty in the revenue law, and then till the business man, after thoroughly frightening him for the occasion by fright, to walk up to the captain's office and settle, and the matter would be hushed up. He finally came across a man who wouldn't frighten worth a continental. That exposed the trick, and led to his arrest. Imaginary frauds served this purpose as well as the genuine ones, if his victim could only be frightened into the belief that he was really in danger of being arrested.—Ohio Patriot.

More economical, remarkable certainty of prompt action, in fact every good quality is guaranteed for Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing (in one bottle.) Every druggist sells it. Price one dollar.

"Printers can Read Anything."—This remark is often made by correspondents and advertisers as an excuse for half-spelling words, abbreviating technicalities, and slovenly, unreadable writing generally. There is no doubt that printers are better decipherers of bad manuscript than any other class of persons—but when, for instance, a merchant writes that he has received five bls. ten lbs. Cls., it is somewhat difficult to tell whether the merchant really means boots, bulsachts or butternuts; chalk, cheese or churns, cloves, clocks or clams.

Whittlesey's Dispepsia Cure—It will cure sick and nervous headache. Hear what Geo. H. Vail, Esq., a produce merchant, Norwalk, Ohio, says of it: "I used Dr. Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure for headache—especially nervous headache, and for derangement of the stomach proceeding from indigestion, and take pleasure in recommending it to the use of all who may be similarly affected, believing that in the majority of cases they will derive such benefit as cannot be derived from the use of any other tonic that pretends to relieve like difficulties."

New Goods! New Goods! ! at Bence's, Beaver. [2t.

A Liberal Donation.—We have incidentally learned that Mrs. Jennings, wife of the late Simeon Jennings, dec'd., made a very handsome donation to the Working Society of the M. E. Church of this place, on Tuesday of last week. The donation consists of a lot in Beaver, worth some three hundred dollars, which is to be sold, if thought proper, and the proceeds applied to the building of a new M. E. Church, which is in contemplation here. Immediately after the gift was tendered by Mrs. Jennings, a committee of ladies was appointed to wait upon the generous donor, who was visiting in Beaver at the time, and tender the thanks of the Society for her very acceptable present. The committee, we believe, was Mrs. Alexander, and Mrs. C. B. Adams, both of Beaver.

Good Hoop Skirts for 50 cents, at Bence's. [2t.

An Honest Man.—It is said "The noblest work of God is an honest man." This is all very true, but imagine an honest man in a badly made, or worse in an ill fitting shirt. His clothes don't seem to fit him, he is in a bad humor, in fact nothing seems to be right about him; now this is all very wrong, and it can be easily remedied by going to J. H. Bence's, 3d street, Beaver. He has just received an excellent lot of splendid fitting white shirts, all numbers, at reasonable prices. All ye in want of a good white shirt leave your orders at Bence's. [2t.

Porkish.—The Cincinnati *Price Current* estimates the number of hogs packed, up to the 12th inst., in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri, (exclusive of those packed in Chicago,) at 1,442,271.—The estimate for the whole season is 1,640,347, against 1,708,043 packed last season. It is supposed that there may be 600,000 packed in Chicago. This is literally supplying pork for the millions.

Its good effects are permanent. In this it differs from all hair dyes. By its use luxuriant growth is guaranteed, natural color and gloss are restored. One trial will cause you to say this of Mrs. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (in one bottle.) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. 4t.

Information to Hunters.—It is stated that of one hundred double-barreled guns bursting, not less than ninety-five can be traced to defects in the left barrel. The reason is simply that the right is most frequently used and reloaded, perhaps ten times to the left one being discharged once. Every time the right barrel is discharged, the gun powder in the left is pulverized more or less by the shock, which, therefore, leaves a space between the charge and the wadding by settling. Naturally when the left barrel is discharged, it frequently explodes. These accidents may be avoided by sending the ramrod home with one or two smart blows into the non-discharged barrel every time the other is reloaded.

Go to Bence's for Cheap goods. It is the cheapest place to buy.

Our Post Offices.—Quite a rivalry exists in the villages hereabouts, for the control of the post offices, after the 4th of next March.

In New Brighton, there are quite a number of applicants for the position, and, we believe, some preparatory steps have already been taken in that borough to submit the question to a direct vote of the people interested. We do not know the names of all the aspirants, and shall therefore not mention any.

In Rochester, we believe, the contest has narrowed down to a race between Capt. R. F. McIlvaine and T. M. Taylor, Esq., the present incumbent. Both candidates are pretty active, in "drumming up" their friends.

Beaver has, we learn, three ladies who desire to serve the people in the capacity of postmistress. They are as follows: Mrs. S. Hays, present incumbent, Miss M. McGaffick, recent postmistress, and Mrs. S. D. Marquis, at present a teacher in our public school. Either of these ladies, we are assured, are sufficient to make a good official. All of them are marshalling their respective forces. While it is to be expected that the contest [illegible] in all these villages named, it is also to be hoped that all ill-feeling will be kept down by the parties [illegible].

Our Poor—The Expense of Keeping Them.—Our readers will not fail to notice the gratifying exhibit of the receipts and expenditures made by the Directors of the Poor of Beaver county for the year 1868. It will be observed that the expenditures for the last year have been [illegible] and fifty dollars, only eighty-four cents less than [illegible].

The whole cost of our poor, both at home and abroad, for the year 1868, amounts to $7,933.07. Three thousand dollars of this sum was expended for the support of our insane paupers abroad, and for out-door paupers scattered here and there about the county, leaving the whole cost of "running" the Poor House of Beaver county during the year 1868, at something less than five thousand dollars. If there is a similar institution in the State that can show a better management on the part of its Directors or more rigid economy on the part of its Steward, we would not know which direction to take to find it. This gratifying condition of things in a pecuniary sense was not obtained by turning a deaf ear to poverty, nor by stinting the unfortunates at the Poor House, for all visitors to the Infirmary unite in saying that the poor of Beaver county are as comfortably and as well provided for as they possibly can be. Let us award due praise, then, to those who have had their management in their hands for the year that has just passed.

Transfers of Real Estate in Beaver county, for the week ending January 30, 1869:

J. Thomas to W. Glenn, Oct. 28, 1868, a lot in the borough of Fallston.	$150
Henrici and Lenz to H. M. Meyers, et. al., Dec. 31st, 1868, Lot No. 5 in Beaver Falls.	$2000
G. W. Cory to Wm. Pickles, Sept. 26, 1868, four acres of land in Darlington Tp.	$400
W. Glenn to C. Holley, Jan. 4, 1869, a lot in the borough of Fallston.	$150
P. Friday to M. A. & W. S. Clow, Sept. 1st, 1866, a lot of six acres in North Sewickley Tp.	$2000
J. Jackson to Rev. T. H. Webber, Aug. 15th, 1867, 22 A. 108 P. in North Sewickley Tp.	$5,750
S. J. Powell to Wm. Dunlap, Dec. 27, 1867, half lot in Beaver borough.	$1050
M. Darragh, et. al. to A. C. Hurst, Sept. 11th, 1868, 2 A. 24 P. in Ohio Tp.	$100
S. Russell to H. Otte, Oct. 31st, 1862, 33 A. 110 P. of land in Moon Tp.	$70
T. H. Williams to A. Williams, Dec. 8, 1868, Lot No. 3 in Beaver Falls.	$1
S. McCown to Harvey McCown, Apr. 27th, 1868, 10 acres of land in Darlington.	$500
R. S. Leeper to Wm. [illegible] Mann, Apr. 16th, 1868, Lot No. 356, in Beaver Falls.	$1350
Mary Ann Marker, to Simpson Marker, Nov. 27, 1868, undivided one twenty-fourth interest of 33 acres of land in Industry Tp.	$25
Robert M. Rowe to A. McKinley, May 26, 1868, one lot in Beaver Falls.	$725
Robert Sippey to J. Bentley, Dec 22, 1868, Lot No. 38 in the borough of New Brighton.	$225
T. J. Chandler to John C. Irvin, May 30, 1868, lot in the borough of Rochester.	$150
G. Meade to Mrs. M. E. McDonald, Oct. 27, 1868, lot of ground in the borough of Bridgewater.	$500

D. SINGLETON, Register.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BRIDGEWATER, Jan. 30, 1869.

MR. EDITOR:—A friend handed me a copy of the *Beaver Radical* to-day, in which I find an article from a correspondent in New Galilee, in which "*we folks*" and "*we farmers*" will no doubt find much that is calculated to enlighten and edify them.

We disclaim any intention to flatter "*A Taxpayer*," but we must say that the sense exhibited in his article is very little, if any, better than his grammar.

Let us analyze his article.

First, it is plain to the most careless reader that he thinks it a matter of no moment that our Legislators should spend thirty-five thousand seven hundred and twenty-three dollars and ten cents for that which perfectly responsible parties offered to do for seven thousand dollars.

How long would *A Taxpayer* retain in his employ an agent who should recklessly expend $500 for labor, that could be had for $100? Will not the same rules of economy and common honesty apply to public agents—the people's representatives—that apply in the ordinary business transactions of private life?

Another idea of *A Taxpayer* is, that, inasmuch as "men have spent their time and money in canvassing their several localities in the interests of those elected," they should have an office of some sort, whether the public service demands it or not; and notwithstanding it may incur an expenditure of the public funds to the amount of thousands of dollars, where hundreds would accomplish exactly the same result.

How do taxpayers generally view this subject?

A Taxpayer thinks that every man who works for the success of his party works only with a view to securing office for himself, and *not the interests of those elected*. That may be the motive by which *A Taxpayer* is actuated, but we can inform him that those who do *the most* for party success claim higher and more noble incentives than either "the interests of those elected," or the position of folding and pasting newspapers in the basement of the State Capitol.

The proposition of *A Taxpayer* to merge all our county officers into one, is certainly a novel idea, and one for which everybody will concede him all the credit he can claim.

The duties connected with our several county offices are—very many of them—widely different in character; and to discharge those duties properly, and to the best interests of the people of the county, requires honesty, fidelity, and an ordinary amount of *brains* and *business tact*. To fold and paste public documents requires no more brains and no more business tact than are necessary to black a pair of boots, build a fire in a stove, or sweep an office or a church.

Every man of sense knows this; hence we think *A Taxpayer* will gain but little credit for this scheme to merge the county offices, and his other plans of *economy*.

That the sinecures at Harrisburg "cost us at this time the enormous sum of about *one cent* to every citizen of our old Commonwealth," is no reason why they should be retained. The undeniable fact is that they are, in every sense of the word, sinecures; and if it is right to maintain these useless officers at an expense of $35,000 to perform that which can be accomplished by eight or ten boys at a cost of $250 or $300 per session, why not, upon the same principle and upon grounds equally defensible, make the sum $280,000, or $3,800,000, or $38,000,000? Where, in the name of all that is reasonable, we ask, upon *A Taxpayer's* plan, is the limit to Legislative extravagance? If a man takes only five dollars without rendering a just equivalent for it, is he any less dishonest in the eyes of the law and of honest men than he more avaricious brother who takes a hundred?

We think the people know the difference between reasonable and unnecessary expenditures, and will see made simply and solely in the interest of dishonest and venal politicians; and that they will render a verdict in the case within a year in terms so unequivocal that the leeches and vampires now sucking out the life-blood of our State will experience no difficulty in concluding [illegible] the [illegible] are [illegible] in these days of financial distress to entrust the affairs of State only in the hands of Representatives who will securely guard their interests; and who, in their official capacity, will abandon personal consideration, and work solely for the general welfare of their constituents.

PAT RYOT.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., Jan. 30, 1869.

Occurrences worthy of note are not, in this village, like angel's visits, "few and far between." In fact so very dull and gloomy is the weather and so enervating its influence upon the intellectual faculties, that in spite of the most untiring efforts we have most signally failed even to draw on the imagination for an item, as did my astute friend the correspondent of the *Radical* in his *Dog and Murder* sensation.

It is probable, however, that our failure is not so much the result of the weather as we are inclined to believe, for now that fond recollection comes to our aid, we remember that at a very early period in our infant existence it was positively asserted by one of our maternal ancestors that we had no imagination; and more that we never should have an imagination, as it was considered a very useless and expensive article for any child to have.

One of the most singular cases that ever came to the knowledge of either the Medical or Dental profession was discovered by our young friend W——r, on the 25th inst., in the person of a very accomplished young man of a neighboring town. He came in to have a tooth in the lower right side of the jaw extracted. The patient complained that it had been quite painful for several days, and that the pain seemed to extend to the region of the *fifth rib* on the right side. He was placed in the chair, the gum neatly dissected from the tooth, the instrument applied and a vigorous pull given; the instrument came out but with it no tooth. A second and third attempt was made with the same fruitless result, the patient complaining at each effort that he felt as though something was pulling at his fifth rib. Immediately our amiable and learned friend, Dr. S——n, was called in for consultation, when it was discovered that the painful tooth extended down the *oblongata* of the *feminary region* of the *sotulational tutam*, and the roots firmly clenched on the underside of the fifth rib. The clenched extremities of the tooth were removed by laying the rib bare and sawing them off; after which the tooth was extracted without difficulty, and with but little pain to the patient.

The patient is now doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, and to-day is quite cheerful and hopeful.

The tooth is exactly two feet and four and eleven thirty-seconds of an inch long including the points that were clenched to the rib.

We have read and heard a vast deal about *horse-dentists*, and other loose things, but never of any thing which in all its transcendental elements of a peculiarly and hypothetically characteristic of the esoterical elucidations of the several dental processes of the organism of the genus homo in the remotest particular approached this singular case.

It is well worthy the attention of the Beaver County Medical Society and other scientific bodies.

Whether nature, and teeth in particular, are to be allowed to take such unwonted and unjustifiable liberties with the human system, is a question which, upon every consideration of economy in these days of erroneous taxation, demands the serious attention of every true patriot and the medical profession generally.

Our former amicable relations with the medical and dental faculties have been fully restored; and you can, therefore, confidently rely on us in the future for full reports of anything of unusual interest such as the above that may come to our notice.

There have been several changes in the weather here within the last four months, especially in the North ward; and "*the oldest inhabitant*"—a man of more than ordinary wisdom—predicts further and additional changes within the next nine-ty days.

DROP.

(For the Argus.)

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 28, 1869.

EDITOR ARGUS:—Having occasion to call at the U. S. Marshals' office of this city, and having some business to transact with Gen. Rowley, the efficient and accomplished gentleman who is the Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, I was pleased with the manner in which he dispatches business, and could but wish or hope for his continuance as Marshal, a place he seems to be so preeminently qualified to fill, and why not? He is a strong supporter of Gen. Grant and his administration, and although he is the senior of all the most prominent competitors for the position he volunteered in the defence of his country, whilst neither of his opponents offered their service in the field of carnage and blood to save the life of the nation. Gen. Rowley not only went out as a captain but after a service of more than four years returned a Brigadier General, having gallantly fought his way up to fame and distinction in the defence of our country. The General has served as Marshal only two years, whilst the former Marshall served near six years. Then again why should he not be allowed to serve two years more, making a full term of four years, which would equal the time he spent in the field, whilst his opponent was pleasantly occupying the Marshal's chair. The General fills every requirement of Grant to fit him for the position; being capable and honest, and I am satisfied that Grant will not earn out a companion in arms during the war to make room for others who never risked their lives for their country when the office is so faithfully filled by Gen. Rowley.

[illegible] there is quite an increase of business in the U. S. Court, growing out of the Bankrupt Law, &c. Judge Mellen has quite a full attendance in his court to-day, you can scarcely get standing room in or outside of the bar. They are trying the case involved in the [illegible] that occurred on the Panhandle railroad, which seems to excite a great deal of interest in the minds of all. Mr. Barnes has been arraigned to-day for trial, for stealing a mail bag some short time ago, at the Union depot. Business seems quite as lively in this city as is usual at this season of the year.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Rochester Union Schools.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you be so kind as to allow the following report and notice a place in the columns of your excellent paper.

Patrons of Rochester Union Schools, through the kindness of the editor, we submit the following brief report for your consideration.

STATISTICS.

Number of pupils on the roll,	420
Average attendance during term,	200
Percentage of [illegible]	86

[illegible] BRANCHES TAUGHT.

In connection with common school branches, we have Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Latin and German.

GENERAL REMARKS.

We have now a very interesting school. We feel confident there is no superior in the county, and if you will give us your co-operation in the future, as you have in the past, we [illegible] to make a school [illegible] there must be a [illegible] parents, teachers and pupils. Our pupils have been [illegible] and with few exceptions very studious. We have had very little difficulty in maintaining order in and about the school building. The most difficulty we have had was occasioned by pupils from whom we expected better things. We hope they will do better in the future.

We design to give a Literary entertainment on the evenings of the 11th and 12th of Feb., 1869. Admission each evening 25 cents. The proceeds are to be applied towards purchasing necessary apparatus for the school. We hope to see a full attendance. Come one, come all.

SELECT SCHOOL.

We purpose to open a select school on the 15th of Feb., 1869, to continue six weeks. The tuition for each pupil per month, (and invariably required in advance, and no reduction except in cases of sickness or death,) is as follows:

Room No. 1,	from $1 to $1.25
" " 2,	$1.25 to $1.40
" " 4, 5 and 6,	$1.50 to $2.00

We hope to receive a liberal patronage from the citizens and public generally. We will also give private instructions in German and Book-keeping, if desired.

We sincerely thank the Board of Directors for their kindness to us and interest in behalf of the school.

R.

EDITOR ARGUS:—I perceive that the last "Radical" publishes the resolutions of the Allegheny county Democracy.—These resolutions take up over a half column of its space, and are a tissue of misrepresentations of the Republican party from beginning to end, and yet are given to the readers of that paper *without contradiction or comment*. Now, can you tell me why the "Radical" can give so much room to a denunciation of the Republican party by the Allegheny county Democrats, and at the same time find itself unable to publish Mr. Grow's call for a meeting of the State Republican Committee?

A REPUBLICAN.

We cannot give our correspondent any definite information on the subject he inquires about. It is, however, possible, that this is but a preliminary movement to "root" the *Local* out with a view of making the "Radical" the organ of the Democracy of Beaver county. The attention of the *Local* is respectfully directed to the matter, with the request that its opinion, be given to the public on the subject referred to.

The election of Thomas Bayard, of Delaware, to a seat in the United States Senate, calls to mind the extraordinary fact that the same seat was occupied sixty years ago by his grandfather, Jas. A. Bayard, subsequently by his uncle, Rich'd. H. Bayard, and then by his father, Jas. A. Bayard, whom the son will succeed in March. On the expiration of the latter, these four Bayards will have represented Delaware in the Senate thirty-five years. The elder Bayard was a Federalist; Richard H., a Whig; and James the younger and Thomas, were Democrats.

Mrs. Grant's Plan.—Mrs. General Grant wishes her husband to retain the house they are now living in through his term, making it his private residence, and using the "White House" only for business and receptions. The Washington correspondent of a Detroit paper, who tells the story, observes: "This is not a bad idea, as it is well known that our Presidents have been dreadfully harassed by constant business calls.—Harrison and Taylor were killed outright by it. Mrs. Grant's plan is, as it has been reported to me, for the General to receive business calls from 10, A. M. to 6 P. M., and spend the rest of his time with his family, and out of his business hours to persistently and peremptorily refuse to see anybody. Reception evenings, of course, he would, with his ladies, repair to the Executive Mansion."

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 30, 1869.

This closes the first month of the new year, and business, thus far, has been dull and languid, and, what is worse still, gives but little evidence of any immediate improvement. There is little or no life in any branch of business, with the exception of petroleum, and with a demand restricted almost wholly to supplying immediate wants, there are very few transactions of any magnitude to record. We are in hopes, however, that there will be a good old fashioned revival of business in the spring, and that we are about on the eve of better times.

APPLES—Are coming in quite freely, and the market is easier, though prices are without notable change, $3 to $5 per bbl.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll Butter in steady demand, and we can report regular sales at 38 to 40c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull at 4c.

CORNMEAL—$1 to 1,10 per bush.

DRIED FRUIT—We continue to quote Peaches at [illegible] for quarters; 15 to 16 for mixed and [illegible] for prime halves. Apples 10½ to 12½.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull, 13 to 13½.

EGGS—In good supply and very dull; we now quote fresh packed at 27 to 28.

PROVISIONS—[illegible] firm, with sales of Shoulders at 14 to 15½; Ribbed Sides [illegible]; Clear Sides 18c to 18½c, and Sugar Cured Hams, 19½ to 20c, [illegible] Lard 20½ to 21c in tierces, and 22c in kegs. Mess Pork $30 to $32.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and unchanged at $1,75 for Winter, and $1,43 to $1,44 for No. 1 Spring. Corn continues very dull and irregular; mixed at 75c and prime Yellow at 77 to 78c. Oats at 65 to 66c on track and in elevator.

Flour is dull and unchanged. We quote Spring Wheat $7 to 8, and Winter Wheat 8,50 to 9,25 per bbl. Rye Flour, 7,50 to 8,50.

Married.

MARBLE—PERKINS—On Thursday, Jan. 21st, 1869, by the Rev. A. Dilworth, at the residence of the brides' parents, at Beaver Falls, Mr. John W. Marble, to Miss Bella M. daughter of Chas. A. and P. R. Perkins.

Died.

GANTZ—At New Brighton, Pa., on Sunday the 24th inst., of consumption, Celicia, wife of Martin Gantz, daughter of the late Abel W. Townsend, aged 44 years.

New Advertisements.

GRAPE VINES FOR SALE.—The undersigned is acting as agent for the sale of the celebrated "Ives Seedling," and will furnish vines at the low price of $10, per hundred. Samples of the vines can be seen at my house, in Sharon. Orders left at the Store of M. & S. H. Darragh will receive prompt attention. M. DARRAGH. feb. 3, 1t

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Rev. Mr. Kopp, late of Phillipsburg Borough, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are respectfully requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned.

REV. W. A. PASSAVANT, Admin. Address, Pittsburgh, Pa. [feb 3,—6t

WANTED—AGENTS.—A few good men wanted immediately, to sell the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, on commission. Wagons furnished by the Company. No capital required. Address WILLIAM SUMNER & Co. Pittsburgh, Pa.

DENTISTRY.—DR. J. MURRAY, of Bridgewater, has an "Office First" to use the justly celebrated GOODYEAR HARD RUBBER; consequently, he does not use the 2 Dry Rubber, or Scampering, he has used for teeth. Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted. [feb3, 1869.—1y.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

At the Treasury of Beaver Co. for 1868.

STATEMENT.

Dr. RECEIPTS.					
Amount received during the year, as per Treasurer's account, exclusive of balance last year,		$71700.99	Amount brought forward,		38342.12
Cr. EXPENDITURES.			Court crier's [illegible] general fees,	139.37	
By warrants issued during the year on the following accounts, viz:			Const's waiting on Court,	138.51	
Assessors' pay,	647.20		Return and mileage,	217.40	
Registration law,	42.00		Crier, John M. Hines,	120.00	
Militia enrollments,	49.76	738.76	Grand jurors' pay,	582.36	
Aud'rs pay, H. J. Marshall,	30.00		Petit Jurors' pay,	1633.40	
E. M'Millen,	33.50		Janitor Jas. Fogg, $171— extra, 34.30	179.30	
G. K. Shannon,	30.00		Jury Com'rs, J O Wilson,	35.00	
M. R. Welsh (State)	[illegible]	96.50	Andrew Carothers,	37.80	
Appeals—Assess' pay	24.89		Jury Comm'rs' clerk,	[illegible]	
Serving tax notices,	120.60		Sh'ff's fees for selecting and summoning jurors,	159.00	
Use of houses & expenses,	257.15	398.15	Tipstaff, John L Hall,	63.00	
Agri'l Soc'y—Ann'l donat'n,		100.00	Transcrib'g judg't docket	200.00	3060.85
Borrowed Money.—Paid on bonds & warrants	13400.00		Elections, Gen'l & Tp.—		
Interest on same,	4672.10	18072.10	Election officers' pay	1149.60	
Bridges—Building of,	11078.75		House, lights & station'y	182.85	
Repairing and viewing	105.80	11184.55	Ass'rs attending and lists	205.17	
Com'rs. Pay—J. Wilson,	510.00		Const's adv't and cert's	232.93	[illegible]
James Warnock,	606.00		House Ref'g, sup's inm'ts to	947.1	
William Ewing,	543.00		Rev D B Lowry, manag'r	[illegible]	
David W. Scott,	111.00	1267.00	Conveying inmates to Hospital, Western Pa. support of inmates to		[illegible]
Cl'k to Com'rs—J R Eakin,		400.80	Conveying inmates to,		
Counsel, H Hice, Esq.		50.00	Pr House & h. of Employ't		
Commonwealth cases, viz:			Support of paupers,	7250.04	
Clerk Qr. Sessions' fees	279.50		Direct's pay, S Gibson,	30.00	
Constables,	185.30		John K. Potter,	30.00	
District attorney's	475.90		Samuel McManamy,	30.00	
Boarding, washing, and clothing for prisoners,	1421.95		Peniten'ry provis'ns, medicines, cloth'g for convicts		
Jailors' attendance fee,	300.00		Justices' fees, swearing Tp officers,	64.20	
Sheff J S Littell's fees,	313.80		Inm'g fox scalp certific'ts	4.80	75.?
Justices	39.35		Taxes, Loss Col'rs et'n of 1867	[illegible]	
Witnesses	336.65		Taxes and costs refunded for land sold in error,	25.17	
Phys'ns to jail & medicine,	96.29		Errors in assessments,	242.50	2162.29
Convey'g convicts out of Co.	8.80		Amt warrants issued up to Jan. 1st, 1868,		54817.28
Ohio tp. School Directors fine on liquor case,	25.00	3401.61	Pd fox scalps, pr Treas' rec'd		70.50
Coroner's Inq's, Cor's pay,	27.00		Road views,		227.00
Witnesses & jurors fees,	24.50		Redempt'n unseated lands, &c.		217.40
Expense of examinations,	12.66	64.16	Jas Whitham, Co. Institute		78.50
Court House and Offices—			State tax on bank stocks, as per State Treasurer's receipt,		461.23
Dockets, duplicates & stat'y,	326.47				54572.77
Pub. rec'ts, exp. & proc's,	695.50		Excess nett receipts,		15828.22
Advertising blanks, etc.	108.50				
Postage stamps & box rent	6.40	1134.87			
C. H. officers & jail repairs	335.49				
Fuel and lights,	342.71				
Incidental expenses,	22.05	700.25			
Amount carried forward,		38342.12			$71700.99

Elijah Barnes, Treasurer, in acc't with Beaver Co., for the yr. 1868.

Dr.			Cr.	
To amt. Bal. from former Treas.	$3796.72		By amt paid general warrants,	$54828.69
" Rec'd from unseated Lands prior to 1868,	198.93		" fox scalps,	70.50
From Col'rs, for yrs prior to 1868	6607.55		" road views	227.00
Taxes payed before Aug 1, '68,	16038.29		Redemp. uns'd Lands	217.40
" " Sept. 1, 1868	2352.63		Jas Whitham for Co. Institute,	78.50
Col's for the year 1868,	13285.07		State on acc't of bank st'ks levy.	461.23
From J S Littell Shff, fines for 1868,	221.28		Abatement allowed tax payers	2491.06
" Redemp'n of uns'ted lands,	226.89		Exoners'ns all'd col's of mil. 1868,	264.99
Poll tax from sundry collectors,	80.95		Unp'd militia fines of 1868	32.50
Whole Levy of militia fines for 1868	1235.50		Com's all'd col's of militia fines '68	40.62
			Treas. com. on $71482.50 @ 3 per cent. Rec'd	1429.65
			Treas. com. on $55760.47 @ 2 per cent. Paid	1115.21
	$73279.22		To balance in hands of Treas.	14017.86
Jan'y 1869, to bal in Tr. $14017.86				$73279.22

Beaver County Stock Account.

Dr.		Cr.	
January 1st, 1868,		January 1st, 1869,	
To outstand'g warrants	$2100.00	By balance in hands of Treasurer	$14017.86
" bonds	40715.35	Due from Collect'rs prior to 1868,	935.77
		" " " for 1868,	8794.51
		" militia fines 1868,	32.50
	$42815.35	On uns'd Lands at close of 1868,	254.77
To Balance $18687.14.		Balance	18687.14
			$42813.35

Delinquent Collectors for Years prior to 1868.

Col's.	Twps.	Years.	Tax.		
J. McClure	Bor. tp.	1866	$ 84.00	Amount brought over,	286.20
J. Darling	N. Brighton	1861	186.76	Phil. Baker Industry tp. 1867.	216.13
J. Holliday	Darl'gton bor	1869	15.44	A. M'Lain N. Bright'n bor. 1867.	864.44
Amount carried over,			$ 286.20		$966.77

Given under our hand and seal of office at Beaver, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1869.

ATTEST:
(SEAL) JNO. R. EAKIN, Clerk.

JAMES WARNOCK,
WILLIAM EWING,
DAVID W. SCOTT,
Commissioners.

Table of Taxes, in the several townships, for State and County purposes; amounts paid to Treasurer, amounts charged to, and amounts paid by Collectors; amounts received from Unseated Lands; commissions allowed Collectors, and balance due by Collectors.

Townships & Boros.	Collectors' Names.	Amount of County Tax.	State Tax.	Amount of Tax Paid before Aug. 1st.	Amount paid before Sept. 1st.	Abatement.	Exonerations.	Commission.	Amount paid by Collectors.	Balance due by Collectors.
Big Beaver tp.	Robert Blair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beaver borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brighton township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridgewater borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chippewa tp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Darlington borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Darlington township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Economy tp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fallston boro.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin tp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frankfort borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgetown boro.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glasgow borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greene township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hookstown boro.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hopewell township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Independence tp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industry tp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marion township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moon township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Brighton, N. Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Brighton, S. Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Sewickley tp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Sewickley tp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Patterson township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phillipsburg borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pulaski township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raccoon township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester township	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Clair borough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Beaver tp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

☞ Collectors marked thus (*) have paid in full since Auditors' settlement.

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

Darius Singleton, Esq., Register, in account of Collateral Inheritance Tax with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the year ending December 1st, 1868.

Dr.		Cr.	
1867, Dec. 11, To Col. Inh. tax on S. Dunham's estate,	$ 39.00	1868, June 17, by State Trea's rec't	$290 00
1868, Apr. 30, do J. Livesay's do	268 00	1869, Jan. 20 "	61 57
" June 20, do E C. Gratur's do	32 83	" 20 comis'n on $370 08 at 5 per cent,	18 50
" Aug. 12, do Marg't Seawright's	30 24		
	$370 07		$370.07

State of Pennsylvania, Beaver County, ss: The undersigned, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, for said County, to audit and examine the accounts, &c., of the Register, hereby certify that the above Statement is correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

H. R. MOORE, Auditor.

Receipts and Expenditures.

By the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Beaver County for the Year 1868.

Dr. RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	Cr.
Balance in Treasury Dec. 31, 1867,	$862.45	Amount brought forward,	$5227 27
Cash rec'd from county treasury,	7250.00	Cash pd for wheat and rye,	277 50
" " pension Eliz. Degarns,	142.00	" Beef and pork,	83 11
" " for sale of wood etc.	40.00	" Hardware, tinware, etc,	22 16
	$8294.45	" Coffins,	52 70
Dec. 31, '68, to bal'ce to treas'y,	361 38	" Leather 7 32, drugs 5 65,	12 97
EXPENDITURES:	Cr.	" Seed potatoes and onions,	6 80
Cash pd support insane paupers,	$2825.10	" Stoves and fixtures, bbls, etc	18 40
" " out door	146.00	" Bedsteads and blankets,	19 75
" funeral and medical attendance on out door paupers,	29.62	" Plow, plow points & hardware,	16 75
Temporary relief out door paup's	147.25	" New 2-horse wagon complete,	116 50
Removal of paupers and goods,	31.05	" Pump and irons for same,	30 25
Justices' and Constables' fees,	113.04	" Wool 11 00, tax Findley lot 29c,	12 19
Payment on Farm,	200.00	" Masons and carpenters,	23 00
Shoes, cloths, muslins & clothing,	405 05	" Smithing, $5 60; fruit $2	7 60
Cash pd groceries, bacon, etc.,	679 95	" Labor exclusive of regular hds,	233 95
" Fuel and expense catching the fuel dat,	339 98	" Freights and tolls,	90 45
Cash for insurance on buildings,	53 50	" Sea-grass line,	9 12
" Pub. rect's & exp'rs in Argus,	38 00	" Male hire, regular hand,	375 70
" " " Local,	35 00	" Female hire,	200 00
" Subscription 2 yrs to Argus,	4 00	" Direc'r M'Manamy, extra serv's	36 00
" Lumber and sawing,	80 92	" " Gibson, "	57 00
" Farriage and threshing,	47 21	" " Potter, "	39 00
" Salt and salies,	21 15	" H Hice, Esq. Trea'rs salary,	40.00
" Baskets and brooms,	2 45	" J S Elliott, Physician's "	225 00
Amount carried forward,	$5227 27	" Wm. Shrodes, steward, "	700 00
		To balance,	361 38
			$8294 45

John Caughey, Esq., Treasurer, in Account with Beaver Academy for Year 1868.

Dr.		Cr.	
1868. Jan. 1st, to balance on hand per settlement this date,	$191.46	By warrants paid during the yr,	$202.86
May 4, Div. fm. Bank of P'gh.,	250.00	Bal on hand rec'ps over disb'mts.	510.60
Dec. 1 " "	250.00		
Dec. 31 Int. on bond of M. F. Kennedy,	22.00		
	$713.46		$713.46

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

We the undersigned Auditors of Beaver County do hereby certify that we have examined the Accounts of Receipts and Expenditures of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment; also Accounts of J. Caughey, Esq. Treasurer of Beaver Academy, Receipts and Disbursements for same, for the year 1868, and find them correct as they stand stated. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 16th day of January, A. D. 1869.

J. F. McMILLEN,
G. K. SHANNON,
WILLIAM THOMAS,
County Auditors.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Louis P. Stetzel, late of Rochester borough, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned.

CATHARINE STETZEL, } Adm'rs
J. R. PENDLETON,
F. M. ANDERSON.
Jan 20-6w

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his brick house and lot, corner of Third and Pearl street, New Brighton. The house contains eight rooms and cellar. [illegible] Jan. 27, '69-3t ELWOOD THOMAS.

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in [illegible] tp., Beaver Co., Pa., on or about the 15th of October, 1868, a dark red bull, about [illegible] years old, and weighs about 1,000 lbs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; or he will be disposed of according to law. Jan 27, 3t J. M'KEEVER.

New Advertisements.

[illegible] ORDINANCE. [illegible]

J. A. FRAZIER, Burgess, J. LASHLY, Sec'y. Approved Feb. 1, 1869. J. C. WILSON, Burgess.

[illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of [illegible] deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM SHRODES, of Moon tp., Admr. Dec. 2, '68.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of [illegible], late of [illegible] township, Beaver County, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ARCHIBALD [illegible], Administrator.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, [illegible]

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of government, State and local taxes.

EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK of Beaver County.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., [illegible]

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$187,871 66
U. S. Bonds deposited with the U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes,	180,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	31,500 00
Furniture and fixtures	2,975 65
Expense Account and Taxes	3,586 63
Real Estate and Banking House	12,381 45
Due from Banks	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
Legal Tender Bank Notes and Checks	25,143 68
	[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$180,000 00
National Bank circulation	160,097 00
State	1,080 00
Dividends unpaid	1,555 37
Contingent fund	11,880 00
Due Depositors	11,880 00
Discount, Exchange and Interest	13,655 33
Due Banks	2,448 58
	[illegible]

The above statement is a correct abstract from the Report to the Comptroller of the Currency.

Jan'69. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

DR. S. HIBBARD,

3d Street, Beaver, Pa.

Especial attention given to diseases of Women and Children.

OFFICE OPPOSITE THE [illegible]

The Doctor can always be found at his office except when attending to professional duties.

June 4, 1867-1y

P. JEUNET,

Watch Maker, and Jeweler,

Third street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial. apr22'68-1y.

R. W. & W. W. SNODGRASS,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS

CORNER OF Federal and Lacock Streets, Allegheny,

(First corner below the Depot,)

DEALERS IN

LEADS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYESTUFFS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT

Blood Purifier,

CURES

Scrofula in its various forms,

SUCH AS

Consumption in its earlier stages, Enlargement and Ulceration of the Glands, Joints, Bones, Kidneys, Uterus, Chronic Rheumatism, Eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Sore Eyes, &c.

—ALSO—

SYPHILIS

in all its forms.

Diseases of Women,

Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Back, Imprudence in Life, Gravel, General Bad Health, and all diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder. It is a perfect Renovator.

Rosadalis eradicates every kind of humor and taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition. It is perfectly harmless, never producing the slightest injury. It is not a Secret Quack Remedy. The articles of which it is made are published around each bottle. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many Thousands of our best citizens.

☞ For Testimonials of remarkable cures, see "Rosadalis Almanac" for this year.

Prepared only by

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE & CO.

244 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

For sale by Druggists everywhere. jan13'69

New Advertisements.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

—DEAL IN—

Notions,

Trimmings,

Embroideries,

Handkerchiefs,

Linen Goods, Laces,

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

Underwear, Furnishing Goods, Silks, Ribbons, Straw and Millinery Goods, Paper Collars and Cuffs, Fancy Goods.

Merchants will find our assortment

UNEQUALLED

West of the mountains, and a superior one to "Stock up" from, all departments being kept Complete, and PRICES AS LOW as Eastern Jobbing Houses.

☞ *Orders and a Call Solicited.* ☜

Nos 77 & 79 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jan 27, 1869.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

J. & H. BEGGS,

—DEALERS IN—

QUEENSWARE

—AND—

House Furnishing

GOODS

No. 194 Federal Street,

[illegible] ARE

SELLING GOODS AT COST,

TO QUIT BUSINESS.

This is a Bona Fide Sale.

Jan 27, 1869.

Miscellaneous.

FENNER'S PATENT

"KING FROST,"

[illegible] the discovery of a preventive of the fruit tree destroyers of the Northern Climate, [illegible], and all other insects so destructive to Fruit Trees and Vines [illegible] their ravages on orchards. The King Frost [illegible] Ornamental Trees alike protected from the bark, body, branch and leaf from the attack of any kind of insects or process of protecting fruit trees, or other insects from injuring fruit or other trees," [illegible] patented September 22, 1868.

The process of obtaining the blood of fruit trees [illegible] Ohio and other Western States, and by [illegible] hundreds who have tried the process [illegible] of its merit. R. Cabot, of [illegible] Co., Ohio, [illegible] "My orchard has not been injured since I used it." [illegible] of [illegible], Carroll Co., Ohio, says: "I have tried Fisher's process for preserving the bloom of fruit trees, and I have the greatest confidence that it will not only [illegible]."

The ravages of the "Borer" [illegible] process was applied, [illegible] are a few of the [illegible].

[illegible], of [illegible] Co., Ohio, who tested [illegible] "I have tested the process of killing the borer and other insects [illegible] and consider it perfect." George Kennedy, of [illegible] County, Ohio, says: "I can cheerfully recommend Mr. Fisher's [illegible] for destroying the Borer and other insects. [illegible] I have purchased a farm right and tested it, [illegible] it is of great value to the country." Jacob Norrick, of New Hagerstown, Carroll Co., Ohio, says: "I have used Fisher's process for two years, and I have tested [illegible] tation in destroying insects."

George Stockdale, of Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, has purchased the right of the above, and says that he has tried it in [illegible] killing the Borer, cleaning the trees and preventing the Curculio from [illegible] in a perfect success beyond [illegible] doubt.

The names of the following citizens of Tuscarawas County [illegible] Stockdale's orchards, [illegible] to corroborate his statement: Levi Ault, Christian [illegible], Henry [illegible] and Perry [illegible].

Mr. Jas. Taggart of Canton tp., Washington co., Pa., has tested Mr. Fisher's patent, and says:—"In regard to destroying the Borer and Insects out of the trees it completed the job, and drove them out of the Peach Trees in four days."

Nicolas Gordon, of the same township, has tested it, and says it "Proved successful in regard to killing the Borer and destroying Insects."

Matthew Templeton of Hopewell tp., has tested it, and says: "It proved altogether successful in killing the Borer and destroying the Insects."

Oliver Clemens, Jacob Cloud and John McCullough, of Washington Co., Pa., have tested the process of taking off the black knot, and all concur in saying that it proved successful.

I might add hundreds of others who have given their testimony to the merit of both processes for the preservation of Trees and the protection of Fruit, but deem the foregoing sufficient. I will sell County and State rights at reasonable terms. Any person desiring to purchase should address CYRUS FISHER, Leesville, Carroll County, Ohio.

CERTIFICATES.

FISHER'S PATENT.—The following persons bear testimony to the efficacy of Fisher's Patent for protecting fruit, &c.

David Kennedy, of Raccoon tp., this county, states that he has tried Fisher's process for driving insects from fruit trees, and had a fine crop of peaches and apples not injured by insects; also, [illegible] to drive the Rose Bug away, which it did in a short time. They did no further damage to his grapes, and he had a fine crop. He also applied it to his potatoes, which were protected with bugs, and it drove them all away, also the tiny cabbage worms [illegible] with the same result. He considers it a discovery of great value to farmers and fruit growers.

Wm. A. [illegible], of [illegible], this county, says he also tried Fisher's process for driving insects from the fruit trees, [illegible] trees [illegible] all fell before ripening; [illegible] in consequence of being stung by insects.

About one year ago, a gentleman named Dunn stated in Beaver as the agent for Fisher's Patent for the protection of fruit, &c. Having seen various advertisements of this patent in our Ohio exchanges, and a slight acquaintance with the Patentee, we were induced to try the remedy on a couple of Plum trees, standing on our premises, and which had borne no fruit, at all for the past four years. We followed the directions given us, as faithfully as possible, and in the autumn of the present year both of the trees bore the plums, the plums [illegible] whether the application we would have had fruit [illegible] we cannot say, but these are the facts. We have, however, scarcely a doubt but that the patent possesses more or less value, and should have a fair trial at the hands of our agricultural friends.—Ed. Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Jan. 13, 1869.

J. C. HAMMOND,

—DEALER IN—

Flour, Feed, and Grain,

ROCHESTER, (AT THE MILL.)

Flour of superior and all grades, FAMILY FLOUR, and QUALITY. Mill Feed, of all kinds.

CORN MEAL,

RYE FLOUR,

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

CORN AND OATS,

constantly on hand. Also, a cheap and convenient

Wooden Pump,

the cheapest in use. A quantity of the celebrated Alta Vela

GUANO OR PHOSPHATE

on hand, which will be sold cheap in order to introduce it.

I buy for CASH, and sell for the same. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to call.

☞ *All Goods Delivered Free.* ☜

Jan 20-'69. J. C. HAMMOND.

DR. S. HIBBARD. J. A. SMITH.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION

It is a positive fact that

DR. H. S. HIBBARD & CO.

H. B. Anderson's Old Store

BEAVER, PA., have

Drugs and Groceries,

Which they sell as cheap as can be bought in Pittsburgh. They have on hand and are daily receiving

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

Patent Medicines of all kinds, Letter, Cap, Letter, and Note Paper, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Fancy and Domestic Soaps.

Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medicinal purposes only.

Burning Oils, and other articles usually kept in first class Drug Stores.

The Doctor having had a practice of ten years, feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction in the prescription department, which is under his special charge. He charges nothing for advice and prescriptions.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours Day and Night.

We also keep an assortment of

Sugar,

Coffee,

Tea,

Rice,

Canned Fruits,

Spices,

Flavoring Extracts, Jellies, Candies,

RAISINS, CURRANTS, CRACKERS, &c.

Our goods have been bought for cash, selected with great care, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

H. S. HIBBARD & CO.

Jan. 13, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The School Directors of [illegible] township will receive proposals on Saturday, the [illegible] day of February, at School House, No. 3, on Block [illegible], for the building of a new [illegible] house to be [illegible] of the old building. [illegible] house to be [illegible] feet, [illegible] twelve feet [illegible] rights in two [illegible] with be given. By [illegible], Directors. [illegible] reserve [illegible] ALEXANDER BLACK, Secy.

TO [illegible]—[illegible] situated in the [illegible]: 1 Store Room 20 feet wide by 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, suitable for a Grocery or a Dry Goods Store. Also, a Dwelling on the lot [illegible] in good repair. [illegible] will be sold separately or together. For further information enquire of CAPT. G. W. HURST, or [illegible] FORTUNE, in the Diamond, Rochester, Pa. Jan20-3t

DR. J. MURRAY, Bridgewater,

DENTIST,

(Third Street, Beaver, Pa. OVER THE LOAN OFFICE.) Has just returned from Ohio, where [illegible] the improvements of his profession. [illegible] work executed in the best manner [illegible] in the country. All work warranted. [illegible] prices [illegible] moderately. [illegible]

Select Poetry.

[illegible]

Kind fathers and mothers, your loved ones caressing,
Under straw-thatched roof or magnificent dome,
O! think, at this season of vigor distressing,
Of those who have neither a hearth nor a home.

MARY J. POWER.

SCANDAL LANE.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

It is not on the sign-board, sir,
Go search both far and wide,
Or to the town directory,
The map or railroad guide,
And if you pump your neighbor, sir,
You pump, alas! in vain,
For no one e'er acknowledged yet
He lived in Scandal Lane.

It is a fearful neighborhood,
So secret and so sly,
Although the tenants oftentimes
Include the rich and high.
I'm told they're even cannibals,
And when they dine or sup,
By way of change they'll turn about,
And eat each other up!

They much prefer the youthful, sir,
The beautiful and rare,
They grind up character and all,
And call it wholesome fare!
And should the helpless victim wince,
They heed not cries of pain—
These very bloody cannibals
That live in Scandal Lane!

If you should chance to dine with them
Pray never be deceived,
When they seem most like bosom friends,
They're least to be believed.
Their claws are sheathed in velvet, sir,
Their teeth are hid by smiles,
And woe betide the innocent
Who fall beneath their wiles.

When they have singled out their prey,
They make a cat-like spring,
Or hug them like a serpent, e're
They plant the fatal sting.
And then they wash their guilty hands,
But don't efface the stain,
These very greedy cannibals
That live in Scandal Lane!

Select Miscellany.

TIED UP BY THE THUMBS.

BY T. A. DODGE.

There I hung, breathing fast and hard through my clenched teeth almost exhausted by my useless struggles to avoid the humiliating punishment, but with enough of animal fury about me to have ground him under my heel—he was my Lieutenant—what right had he to put this ignominy upon me, a free American citizen—what right to inflict so infamous a punishment? Though he had more brains, was he more of a man—that puny, pale-faced youngster, not twenty years old? In my rankling ire, I spat as if I had him before me, where he could feel my wrath.

My feet were touching the ground, so that by standing on extreme tiptoe, I could take all the weight from my hands; for although this was called tying up by the thumbs, the cord was really about the wrists; or, by grasping the cord with my hands, I could accomplish the same end. I didn't mind it if it didn't give me pain; I could stand that all day, and curse the low stripling, yet; but the disgrace of being out-faced, subdued, and punished by a whipster not half my size, I—Bill Ogden, the best wrestler and boxer of our village, six feet two in my stockings, and weighing a hundred and eighty pounds, to be actually mastered, and then tied up by that boy! Ah, what a heart-burning swelled my throat, what a flush tingled round my ears and up into the roots of my hair.

This is how it was. And I will tell the whole story from the beginning, for this was not the first time I had braved that boy, and came out second best. I can tell it calmly and without prejudice now, in the light of subsequent events, and seven years flown by since then. Davis was not a regularly elected Lieutenant in our company. We had been recruited up in Delaware county, New York, by our fellow-townsmen, Hecker by name, whom we had elected Captain, and who received his commission from Governor Morgan. But the man we had elected First Lieutenant failed to pass examination, and somehow, through the influence of the Colonel, who was a foreigner, this boy, only nineteen then, was put in his place. This set all us men against him any how; and he was a city-bred fellow, with white hands and a pale face, like a girl's almost, which made us stout and brown country lads dislike him still more. But I will do him the justice to say that he was smart, for he talked French and German with the foreign fellows who had enlisted with the Colonel, and as to drill, he knew it all by rote. He could handle a musket like a machine [illegible] and was very spry and active on drill. He could keep his wind on the double-quick long after most of the company were blowing like a lot of porpoises, and [illegible] he was not willing to do himself. He was good natured, too, but very strict, and we hadn't been used to ask leave of anybody when we wanted to go out and in at home, and we did not like it. Somehow, too, our Captain was always off, and Davis constantly in command. If he had been our own choice we should have liked him and been proud of him, but we could not get over his being put in the company without our consent being asked; and everything seemed to conspire to make him obnoxious to us.

My first quarrel was the result of my attempt to aid an unoffending comrade in his resistance against confinement in the guard house, in which I came out with a sore head having been knocked off my pins with the hilt of Lieutenant Davis' sword.

After this fracas, Company G. seemed entirely to have lost their old dislike the Lieutenant Davis; nor [illegible] and the blame I gave a [illegible] It was [illegible] He would always answer, to my assertion of this fact that it was not so [illegible] Davis that got [illegible] and though I used [illegible] I now admit the force [illegible] Company G. became the best drilled, best behaved company in the regiment, as it was really of the best material, and none was more devoted to its commanding officer.

I was the only black sheep among them—and a real black sheep I was. Naturally of an amiable disposition I was, nevertheless, morbidly sensitive and once piqued, I was not apt to get over it. [illegible] every opportunity [illegible] and that Lieutenant Davis would gratify me in this particular, was scarcely to be expected. I never considered that he had been very lenient in my case, that I had deserved a much more severe punishment. I only remembered that he had told me to hold my tongue, and had struck me. The provocation on my part, sank into nothingness beside the glaring insult of the blow, and the difference of rank at that stage of my military career never entered my head. And so I became the only utterly worthless member of the company. If I could shirk duty at any time, I did it; if I could get on the sick list, I kept my quarters, much as I liked fresh air and exercise, rather than drill or do duty under that boy, as I called him. I didn't mind guard duty, in fact was glad to be put on when Lieutenant Davis was not officer of the guard or of the day; but would resort to almost any measures to escape obeying his command.

So matters went on for many months, during which we had been ordered to Washington, and stationed at Fort Lyon, Va. Thoughts of desertion had not unfrequently crossed my mind, but fear of the name coward, invariably coupled with that of deserter, deterred me from so shameful an act. But nothing kept me from my equally dishonorable course of contumacy and defiance of my superior. No advice, no urgings on the part of my comrades and sergeants had any effect upon me; set in my way, I was bound to fight it out on that line to the bitter end. And, for my own good it was, that finally the bitter end came.

It was thus. I had been put in the guard-house the previous day, (no rare thing with me at that time) and in the morning had been sent out with some other prisoners to work under guard. I had done this often before. In fact I did more work under such circumstances than in my regular line of duty. But the lurking devil within me was chafing for a *casus belli*, and the work being such as to offend my sense of right, seemed to offer the desired opportunity. It was cleaning the regimental sinks. This is, thought I, more than I can stand, all my senses revolted at it; and while the rest of the prisoners set to work with spade and pick, I threw down my implement with an oath, determined not to move a hand in such menial, and as I thought, degrading labor.

As it happened, Lieutenant Davis was again commander of the day, and shortly after came on his rounds to inspect the progress we were making.

"Lieutenant, Private Ogden, G Company, won't do his work, reported the corporal in charge of the party.

Ogden again! Why, what's the matter now, Ogden?" said he, turning on me a look of half annoyance, half severity.

I spoke no word, but curled my lip and folded my arms in mute defiance.

"Ogden, this won't do. Take up your spade, and set to work.

Still neither word nor motion from me. Lieutenant Davis watched me a moment, while all hands stopped work to look on; my bad reputation and present attitude exciting a lively interest in the proceedings, and one or two loiterers from camp joined the bystanders.

"Ogden, you tried this once before and got no good from it. Don't try it again. Pick up that spade and set to work."

"I'll do neither one nor t'other!—I muttered between my teeth, settling myself firmly down, resolved not to be beaten this time, for Lieutenant Davis' words were an unpleasant reminder of my last affray with him. But I did not look at him. Somehow I knew I could not look into his steady blue eye, as calmly as he could into mine, and I did not try. I felt an uncertainty, too, about the result of this contumacy, but I drove it fiercely away, determined to do or die.

"Corporal, send one of your men for the sergeant and a file of the guard, and a pair of handcuffs," was the only answer to my disobedient outbreak, in a voice, according to his wont, lower as he grew more angry.

"Handcuffs? You'll not put handcuffs on me, Lieutenant Davis?" I said, with an effort to be calm and determined.

"We'll see."

"We will see!"

The sergeant came with the men, and handcuffs, stepped up, and touched his cap to Lieutenant Davis.

"Put those irons on private Ogden there!"

"Don't you try it, sergeant! Lieutenant Davis, I give you fair warning that I won't have those handcuffs put on me. If you try it, you'll regret it."

"Sergeant, put on those irons!" ordered Davis, curtly.

The sergeant stepped up to me in obedience to this command. Maddened by the attempt, and especially by the coolness of the Lieutenant I dashed the sergeant with a blow to one side, and strode upon my tormentor. But I had not observed that Lieutenant Davis, well knowing my temper, and anticipating some such upshot, had placed his hand upon his revolver; and before I had taken two steps toward him, I heard the click of the hammer as he cocked it, and found myself confronted by its muzzle, not three feet from my eyes.

So unexpected a sight instantly checked me. I had had not a few personal encounters beofre, and from my last with Lieutenant Davis, I inferred that if he intended to curb me by force, he would use means similar to those he had practiced before, in which case I made up my mind that come what might, I would not take a blow without returning a deadly one. But the sight of a pistol yawning upon me for the first time completely unmanned me. It seems an exaggeration to describe the quarter-inch muzzle of a pistol as "yawning," but who that has had such a weapon presented within three feet of his face can use a less forcible expression? The mouth of the piece looked as large as a twenty-four pounder.

Seeing my irresolution, Lieutenant Davis said: "Put on those irons, sergeant. Ogden hold your hands."

I held them out mechanically, just from sheer indecision, was ironed and led off. Half an hour later, Lieutenant Davis came down to the guard-house, asked if I was prepared to go to work, and, receiving an emphatic oath in the negative, ordered me tied up.

This roused me again. Tied up!—I would die rather! But this time, Lieutenant Davis was fully provided for the emergency, and merely stood by and [illegible] and it took four of the strongest to tie my hands together, and my feet at the ankles, carry me out to the ten-foot horse, and string me up, heeding not in the least the oaths and vile epithets I hurled at him without cessation; and when I was fairly tied up, he turned on his heel and went about his business, ordering that no one should be allowed to [illegible]

There were two men on the horse [illegible] one ridden into penitence, the other still holding out in his obduracy. For the benefit of those of my readers who are not familiar with this mode of equitation, I would say that the "Mount" in question is a rail horizontally poised on four legs, varying in height from six to twelve feet, with another rail above it, to which the hands of the horsemen are tied to prevent their dismounting till the dry-ride has induced a change of heart; which, no saddle being allowed, and the animal's back sharp, is generally effected in from ten minutes to a couple of hours. But the man who can ride an hour without sincere contrition, must have an equally callous heart and seat. Between these two modes of punishment (the ride and the tying-up,) there is little choice, unless the victim has some physical peculiarity or complaint which renders one of them specially painful in his case. Either is generally effective.

Nor did the remedy fail in my case. My oaths subsided as my muscles began to weary, and I devoted more of my attention to keep in the least uncomfortable position, alternating the weight of my body in spells between my hands and toes. Gradually each became tired after a short period.—I could not sustain my weight by my wrists for more than a minute without the blood becoming so stagnant as to cause insupportable swelling and tingling; nor on tip-toe for a longer period without my feet giving way from sheer exhaustion. These periods speedily grew less, till even a few seconds seemed interminable; my head swam, and I became faint and feverish. Still my resolution not to give in held out firmly, nor did it succumb till I was completely prostrated. But some half-hour, more or less, after the obdurate horseman above me had joined his comrade in the cry of *peccavi*; and had been released from his unwilling equestrianism though my spirit was willing my flesh was weak; and when the sergeant of the guard, and steady-going old fellow-townsman, who had been my best adviser, though I had rarely done his good counsel credit, came to me and said, "William my boy, best be taken down and go to work; 'tis better for you, my lad; this conduct is neither manly nor Christian." I burst into tears, and said I would do anything rather than endure such pain. The sergeant reported the state of the case to Lieutenant Davis, who ordered me at once taken down and sent out to the fatigue party. This was done, and I took to my work, ashamed of my punishment, but yet still hard hearted enough to be more ashamed of my having given in.

This time I was thoroughly subdued. I had succumbed to a stronger will than my own, had suffered a degrading punishment for my contempt of authority, and had no thought of resistance left. I was too crest-fallen ever again to attempt the slightest antagonism to duty or the orders of my superiors, but I became reticent, moody, and very unhappy. I avoided all intercourse with my companions—though now that I had given up my evil course, they were once more most generous in friendly offices—and wandered about alone, in a deplorable state of mental dejection. No advice, no offers of assistance, or cordial treament could wean me from my dismal gloom. I was completely humiliated in my own eyes, and felt that every one ought to shun me.

But I was not reconciled to Lieutenant Davis, and I felt that until I had received his pardon for my many contempts, I could never again hold up my head as a man and a good soldier. And yet I had not the courage to go and tell him I had been a sorry member of the company, but that I would try to mend; though I knew he would receive me frankly and with good will.

And so matters went on for many weary months, during which I longed with an eagerness I can not describe for reconciliation to Lieutenant Davis and my own good opinion. We had been ordered to join the army of the Potomac on the Peninsula; and I hoped that more active duties would bring about a release from my hypochondria. But neither heavy work on entrenchments nor the sleepless nights of picket duty induced the desired change.

But at last came the terrible battle of Fair Oaks. No sooner did the booming of artillery and the rattle of small arms in front tell us that a general engagement was imminent, than I felt the shackles of dejection fall from my heart." My chance had come. I would *show* my captain (for such Lieutenant Davis had now become) that which I could not *speak*. For the first time in months I felt happy again, elate at my prospects of recovering my lost honor.

And as I hoped it happened. I need not tell of the awful shudder with which I began to see my companions fall about me; for my dread wearing off in the excitement of a first exposure to a scathing fire of musketry; of all my energies roused, and my senses cheered into enthusiasm in the glorious danger of a charge; suffice it to say that on the eve of the memorable day—when we had driven out at first successful foe, baffled and decimated, back to his fortifications, at roll call when only fortythree out of over ninty seven answered to their names—Captain Davis after congratulating the company upon its bravery and endurance, said and I could see a real satisfaction lightnig up his eye:

"Men, there is one of your number upon whom I wish to bestow especial commendation. Private Ogden, you have done yourself honor, and I feel that in the future I can rely upon you as one of the best men of Company G."

My heart was almost too full for words; but I stepped to the front, and touching my cap, asked permission to speak. Captain Davis nodded assent, and, choking down my rising emotion, I acknowledged that I had been the worst man in the company, that I was sincerely contrite and only asked Captain Davis to forget the past and judge me by the future.

My story is ended. But I am proud to say that when I was discharged as orderly sergeant for wounds received at Gettysburg a year and over later Captain Davis; then newly promoted major of the regiment, endorsed on my discharge-papers, under the head of character.

" Excellent in every particular—the best man I ever had in my company.

And there it hangs upon the walls in a rich gilt frame, where all who wish may see it, a constant reminder to me of the man than whom I love and honor none more highly in the world.

A TALE OF WESTERN LIFE.

Condemned to death! Condemned to perish ignominiously on the scaffold! Condemned to bid a disgraceful adieu to wife, mother, children and friends.

The poor man wept aloud in the extremity of his anguish. His trembling lips could frame no prayer, and thus the last avenue of comfort was closed against him. The most direct and unequivocal circumstantial evidence surrounded the doomed man—Lloyd Fletcher by name—and the jury, in bringing in their verdict of "Guilty in the first degree," had only acted upon their own sober conviction of the man's guilt, drawn from overwhelming evidence.

Charles Lancaster, an Englishman, and a neighbor of Fletcher's, had been found brutally murdered at a lone spot in the suburbs of London.—Fletcher's pistol was picked up near him, thrown aside as he found himself pursued.

Footprints in the mud corresponded exactly to the boots the prisoner wore, and, to crown all, they had been the most bitter and inveterate enemies for months previous. Fletcher [illegible] nothing but the [illegible] vengeance; and then again he could produce no one to assist in establishing an alibi. Lloyd was a man very domestic in his habits, and very devotedly attached to his family. He was never known to be absent from home in the evening; [illegible] up until daylight for his return, expecting every moment, on account of the circumstances being so unprecedented, to have him brought home to her a corpse.

He seemed to be recovering from the deep stupor of intoxication as he entered his wife's presence on the morning described, and only knew just enough to find the bed and sleep profoundly.

At the time of his arrest his hands were found lame and bruised; so this with the rest made a sum total too crushing for the skillful counsel he had employed, and the result was, "Hanged by the neck, Fletcher, till you are dead; and God have mercy on your soul."

It lacked now only three days to the time of execution, and here he sat, in his lonely, comfortless, white-washed cell, with head bowed in his hands.

"Can nothing be done? Must I die thus, poor miserable dog that I am? Oh, God! where art Thou? Will omnipotence allow an innocent man to perish? Oh! upon such a God as that!" and the poor fellow struck wildly at his prison-house, groaning so deeply that he aroused the attention of the turnkey, who was passing the cell.

The iron door swung back upon its creaking hinges and the stalwart form of the keeper appeared before him.

"Come, come, Fletcher, less noise here! Be a man! You ain't the first fellow that's had to swing—not by a long shot. You won't get much sympathy here if you act like a mewling infant, I can tell you. Die game, Fletcher, die game."

"But I am innocent, I tell you, you old wretch! as innocent of the crime as my little girl-baby at home. Oh, my God! my wife! my children!"

"Oh, shut up! here's your old woman now."

The hardened turnkey waited a moment to witness the meeting of this suffering couple and then muttering curses withdrew.

But the condemed man and his loving, faithful wife took no notice of his departure, but clasped in each others arms waited for calmness to speak.

"Oh, Sarah!"

"Oh, Lloyd! God have mercy on us all, my husband! And now listen. Lie down here; place your head on my lap. I have something to say to you."

"Tell me Sarah, did they search you this time?" he asked, grasping her hands eagerly.

"Yes Lloyd, and they found nothing. I repented my rash premise to you before I reached home. Come what may suicide must not be your fate. But listen: You see that I am calm and comparatively happy. And let me tell you what has produced the change. A sweet little dream, in which I saw you Lloyd, and our darlings altogether, comfortable and happy."

"Oh, Sarah! talk not of dreams to a doomed man like me! Perhaps we may be happy in another existence; but no, that cannot be, for surely if there is a God he will not allow an innocent man to die the death of the guilty. Oh, no Sarah—oh, no!"

"Keep up your courage, my dear husband; a certain strange, mysterious something assures me that all will yet be well—how or in what manner, heaven alone knows."

"I wish I could see it; I wish I could feel it Sarah. Do not mislead me with false hopes. Oh, my God! if there could be found a way to escape from this ignominious death."

"Come, madam, time's up," and the turnkey again made his appearance. "Hate to disturb such a pair of cooing doves; but orders are orders, ma'am, and must be obeyed. Always obey orders if you break crowns. You ought to persuade your husband here to less sniveling."

Sarah, with a gesture of scorn and impatience, prepared to leave.

"Mark what I tell you, ma'am, you'll be looking for another husband in three month's time," continued the wretch, as he walked out by her side.

Sarah hurried through the corridor, endeavoring to hear as little as possible of the unfeeling brute's conversation, and reached her home and children, there to pray and hope.

The hours sped on, and it lacked but one day more of the execution.—Fletcher had given up all hopes of a reprieve, and listened to the building of the scaffold with a sullen feeling, born of despair.

"I've brought another gal to see you, this time, Fletcher. It's very probable she won't be quite so agreeable like, as 'tother one, but'll do you as much good, I reckon."

A woman in black stood before the bed on which Fletcher reclined.

He recognized Mrs. Lancaster, wife of the murdered man.

"Ah, this does me good," said she advancing a step nearer, and shaking her clenched fist in his face. "It don't pay to take a fellow-creature's life, does it? Don't you speak to me, you villian; don't dare to open your muth. I come here to gloat over your misery, to see how the prospect of leaving your wife and babies affected you.—Oh, you tremble! I have found the tender chord. My husband's wife and children were nothing,—oh, no!—Wretch! villian! may the law be fully justified."

And the woman, to all appearance exasperated beyond the power of further utterance, stepped a little closer, and, with a sly movement, hid one of her gloves under the pillow of the bewildered man.

"Have you finished, ma'am?" inquired the turnkey, with his hand on the door. "now, really, Fletcher, don't you rather prefer an interview of this kind to one of those lallygagging sort you've had so many of lately? 'Twill do you more good—ten to one. What are you doing now?"

"Giving him one more last look, that is all. Murderer! robber! wretch! I want to engrave his picture on my brain so indelibly that I can never forget a single feature."

"By the crown, your old man must have had a Tartar. Oh, oh, oh!" and the turnkey shook his fat sides with laughter. "I don't believe he's got it much hotter where he's staying now than he had it with you. It takes women to use up the king's English. I always said so, now, I know it."

Mrs. Lancaster drew her veil over her face, and quietly left the prison.

As soon as he dared, with trembling fingers, Lloyd drew forth the glove. In it was a vial containing a mixture of chloroform, or ether, a small, sharp instrument to file the shackles, and a note. It read, thus:

"You are not the man, and I can not allow you to be hung. Overpower the keeper, take his clothes, and leave. Go to the old rookery, No.—, first floor, where a disguise awaits you: and then, God help you, for you must conceal yourself."

Lloyd, with a wildly-beating heart, concealed the articles and tried to think. The keeper did not enter his cell after he brought his tea, and how could he accomplish it then? There would be too many astir in the prison then, and he might be detected.

"Defeated now, with the weapons of deliverance in my hands? No, indeed, Lloyd Fletcher!"

"Fletcher, I suppose you know that, according to the prison rules, you are not allowed to stay at home to-night. It would be barbarous to leave a feller without good company, his last night on earth," said the turnkey, an hour or two after Mrs. Lancaster's visit. "You'll have to take your pick between old Father Walsh and myself; but I suppose you will take me, bad as you hate me, afore that old hypocrite."

"Why can't I have my wife?" asked Lloyd with a voice full of bitterness.

[illegible]

So it was arranged that the turnkey was to occupy his cell, and Lloyd went to work with his file [illegible] which bound him. It was slow and tedious, but in an hour's time he had the satisfaction of having one hand free, and the power of removing his limbs from the galling, racking torments which had so firmly held him.

"I must be able to throw these fetters off, or I am lost."

So he worked away industriously until the obstinate link was displaced, and he could wear and leave them at his pleasure.

Ten o'clock arrived, and the turnkey had his cot brought into the cell.

"When are you going to turn in Fletcher? I'm as tired as an East India nigger. Plaguy afraid I shan't be much company to-night; better find the priest. You wrote all your letters yesterday, didn't you?" and the keeper yawned deeply, turned over once or twice, and, in five minutes was snoring profoundly.

"Now is my time, thought Fletcher. "It won't do to wait. Heaven help me."

Noiselessly he stepped from his chains and drew off the torturing handcuffs. It was but the work of a moment to saturate his handkerchief with the mixture and in less time than it has taken to tell it, Lloyd had stripped the hardened wretch. There was but a trifling difference in their height, but Lloyd lacked the aldermanic proportions of the jailor. However, he managed that quickly and easily, unlocked the door of the cell, stepped into the corridor, locked it again carefully, withdrew the key, and imitated as nearly as possible the heavy tread of the keeper.

The jail-physician was just leaving the building, and Lloyd walked along after him, as if to see him safe out. Only one subordinate guarded the entrance, and so Lloyd and the doctor walked out together, without exciting the slightest suspicion.

He reached the old rookery, donned his disguise, which proved to be a soldier's uniform, removed the black wig of the keeper, and substituted a light curly one, and, before twelve o'clock, had reached the house of a friend two or three miles from the city, told his story, and was warmly received and promised protection.

Lloyd felt sure that he had left no clue whilst he could be traced to this spot, and almost overcome by his great happiness he fell on his knees and thanked the God he had previously foresworn, for his miraculous escape.

The next morning all was early astir in the prison, but the turnkey did not make his appearance; what could it mean? A key was produced to open the cell door, and the inanimate figure of the fat keeper was presented to their astonished view. In the middle of the cell was the convict's wardrobe—all that he could save from the make-up of the turnkey's burly proportions.

[illegible] but he could throw no light upon Fletcher's mysterious disappearance. He had seen nothing, knew nothing and remembered nothing.

Mrs. Fletcher was arrested on suspicion of assisting her husband to escape, but nothing could be proven, and a few days saw her at liberty.

She was confident that her darling was safe, but could form no idea of the modus operandi, or where he was concealed.

However now that so much had been gained, she felt that she could well afford to wait for the rest.

Large rewards were offered for the apprehension of the prisoner; huge posters were placarded everywhere, and detectives were set to work to ferret out his hiding-place, but all in vain.

[illegible]

Mrs. Lancaster had seen no [illegible] the first, exceedingly suspicious of [illegible] but proof were not in her power, so she had used every means possible to restore Lloyd his liberty, trusting to time and a merciful God for the rest. How well she acted her part, and succeeded in her endeavors the reader is already aware.

Fletcher was then immediately pardoned and drove by the excited Londoners to his residence.

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[illegible]

296 Penn Street,

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Catarrh,

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DR. J. H. REED,

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BLOOD.

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Skin, Liver, Kidneys,

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Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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A Miraculous Cure

OF A

DEAF AND DUMB GIRL,

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[Statement of officers of that Institute.]

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HAIR DRESSING

New style in one Bottle

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PRICE ONE Dollar.

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SHINGLES! shingles!!

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MRS. E. H. BEACOM,

[illegible]

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Woolen Goods.

Plain and Fancy Yarns,

ZEPHYRS,

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HOOP SKIRTS, VEIL STUFFS, CORSETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, GLOVES, CUFFS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, COLORED CAMBRICS, LACES, PAPER MUSLIN.

Also a good assortment of

LADIES MISSES, AND BOYS

FALL HATS

which will be increased as the season advances.

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REV. JOHN WYNNE MARTIN, D. D.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1869.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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Now Opening a fine Stock of

SHAWLS. SHAWLS.

Blankets,

Blankets,

Flannels,

Flannels

VERY CHEAP.

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Gloves and Handkerchiefs,

a very good variety.

HATS AND BONNETS ALTERED AND DONE OVER.

Special attention paid to KID GLOVES.

Balmoral and Seamless Skirts.

including the very stylish

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Veil Stuffs, Crape Veils, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS

Of every description,

Ladies' Underwear, Mens' Shirts, Drawers and Suspenders, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Frames, Silks, &c., &c.

[illegible] By far the largest stock of Millinery Goods ever brought to this county and cheaper than you can buy them at any other place.

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a large stock.

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A good assortment always on hand.

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[illegible]

U. S. Marshal's Office,

[illegible]

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

[illegible]

U. S. Marshal's Office,

[illegible]

U. S. Marshal's Office,

[illegible]

Dry Goods.

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[illegible]

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IN THE DIAMOND,

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DRY GOODS

of every description.

The best assortment and the Cheapest in Beaver County.

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all kinds at less than manufacturers' price.

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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FOR MEN LADIES AND CHILDREN

Rifle Powder and Shot

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